The Irish Times.

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

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DUBLIN, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1860. PRICE ONE PENNY

Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL, DUBLIN.
LAST APPEARANCE IN DUBLIN
Of the Celebrated Irish Comedian,
Mr. JOHN DREW,
Being the last night of his highly successful engagement.
On This FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1860,
The Performances will commence with the laughable Farce entitled
THE QUIET FAMILY,
Or, a House Divided.

Mr. Benjamin Bibbs	-	Mr. Holston
Mr. Barnaby Bibbs	-	Mr. H. Barfoot
Mrs. Benjamin Bibbs	-	Miss Edwards.

After which an adaptation from Samuel Lover's celebrated work, in two acts, entitled
HANDY ANDY,

Handy Andy	-	John Drew.
Squire O'Grady	-	Mr Byng.
Dick Dawson	-	Mr L Munro.
Mad Nanoo	-	Mrs. Stephenson.

To conclude with the laughable Farce, entitled
THE IRISH TUTOR.

Doctor O'Toole	-	Mr John Drew
Chrites	-	Mr Charles Weston
Mary	-	Mrs Burtinshaw.

Stage Manager, Mr. Granby.—Musical Director, Mr. Levey.
Doors Open at a quarter to Seven, to Commence at a quarter-past Seven.
Private Boxes, £1 8s., £1 10s., and £2; Dress Circle, 3s.; Second Circle, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Lower Gallery, 6d.; Upper Gallery, 3d.

THEATRE ROYAL, DUBLIN
ENGAGEMENT of Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES KEAN
For a Limited Period, who will make their First Appearance
On SATURDAY NEXT, NOV. 17, 1860,
In Shakspere's Play of
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.

Shylock	-	Mr Charles Kean.
Portia	-	Mrs Charles Kean.

On MONDAY, NOV. 19th, HAMLET.
On TUESDAY, NOV. 20th, LOUIS XI.
On WEDNESDAY, NOV. 21st, THE CORSICAN BROTHERS.
On THURSDAY, NOV. 22nd, THE GAMESTER.
On FRIDAY, NOV. 23rd, KING LEAR.
On SATURDAY, NOV. 24th, THE WIFE'S SECRET.
Box Office open from 11 to 4 daily, where places may be secured.
Private Boxes, 3 Guineas—2½ Guineas—2 Guineas—1½ Guineas.
Dress Circle, 5s.; Second Circle, 3s. 6d.; Pit, 2s.; Lower Gallery, 1s.; Upper Gallery, 6d.
No Second Price.

CONCERT ROOM, ROTUNDO.
HENRY SMITH'S VOYAGE TO, AND WANDERINGS IN, AMERICA,
THIS AND EVERY EVENING, AT 8 O'CLOCK,
Fashionable Day Performances on
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 o'clock.
Mr. HENRY SMITH has the honour to announce that his entertainment having been received with the utmost enthusiasm, by crowded audiences during the past month, he begs to announce its repetition every evening at 8 o'clock, until further notice.
There will be a Day Performance every
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,
This Magnificent and Colossal Diorama, representing all the incidents of a Voyage, and the principal objects of interest in America, is allowed by all to be one of the most beautiful and effective ever exhibited, as in addition to the artistical paintings of Mr. Roberts, all the mechanical appliances that science can as yet suggest have been resorted to, in order to represent nature in the most beautiful and terrible form, by sea and land, day and night, summer and winter.
Stalls, 2s.; second seats, 1s.; third do. 6d. Schools and children half price to stalls and second seats.

ROTUNDO
THIS EVENING (FRIDAY), NOV. 16, 1860.
Positively Last Night but One in Dublin, of the
WONDERFUL AND AMUSING EXPERIMENTS
OF
PROFESSOR STONE,
In the Science of
ELECTRO-BIOLOGY,
Commencing at Eight o'clock.
Admission, 1s.; Reserved Seats, 2s.
N.B.—Private Lessons for members only, will meet at 8, Upper Sackville-street, To-morrow Evening (Saturday), November 17th, at Eight o'clock, when those who attend will receive complete instructions in Electro-Biology, and all the phases of Animal Magnetism.
Terms, £1 1s.

EDWARD J. HARTY,
ARTISTIC, ENGINEERING, AND COMMERCIAL LITHOGRAPHER,
REMOVED TO 79, DAME-STREET.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.
MOUNTJOY CONSERVATIVE CLUB.
At a numerous and influential Meeting of this Club, held at Reynolds' Hotel, Nos. 11 and 12, Upper Sackville street, on Monday Evening, the 12th November, 1860—
Alderman MOYLAN, J.P., in the Chair,
the following Resolution was unanimously adopted, viz.:—
Proposed by Henry T. Graham, Esq., seconded by John W. Gregg, Esq.,
"Resolved—That Samuel Eakins, Esq., be requested to present himself as a Candidate for the representation of this Ward in the Corporation, at the forthcoming Municipal Election; and that the Members of this Club will use their best exertions to secure his election, individually, to use their best exertions to ensure his election."
TO THE CONSERVATIVE BURGESSES OF THE MOUNTJOY WARD.
GENTLEMEN,—In accordance with your wishes, I at once offer myself as a candidate for your suffrages at the coming Election.
Be assured, should you do me the honour of returning me your representative in the Town Council, no effort on my part shall be wanting to discharge the duties attendant on the office, or of reciprocating the confidence with which you have honoured me.—I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
SAMUEL EAKINS.
32, Upper Sackville-street,
14th Nov., 1860.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.
MANSION-HOUSE WARD.
At a numerous and influential meeting of the Burgesses of this Ward, held on Friday Evening, November 9, 1860, at 54, Aungier-street—
Alderman MOYLAN, J.P., in the Chair,
It was unanimously resolved—That our respected fellow-citizen, Mr. Michael Carey, Peter-street, be now selected as the Liberal candidate for the representation of this Ward in the Council, at the forthcoming Election; and that we hereby pledge ourselves to use our best endeavours to secure his return.
TO THE ELECTORS OF THE MANSION-HOUSE WARD.
GENTLEMEN,—In compliance with the above resolution, permit me respectfully to solicit your support and interest at the ensuing election of Town Councillor for your truly respectable Ward.
I trust, in thus pausing myself before you, you will believe that my sole object is not only to free our Ward from the anomalous position in which it has been placed for the last three years, but to endeavour, to the utmost extent of my humble ability, to make all our public affairs remedial measures for the benefit of our much neglected city, and of this Ward in particular, and to use my best exertions to promote economy, retrenchment, and peace.
Let me, however, add, that should any other gentleman in our Ward, in whom you have more confidence, become a candidate for the office, I pledge myself not only to withdraw from the contest, but to use my influence for his return, my sole and primary object being to support the independence and respectability of our Ward.
I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, yours ever faithfully,
MICHAEL CAREY.
November 12, 1860.

ROYAL BANK OF IRELAND.
Dublin, 15th November, 1860.
At the Annual Election this day, of Two Directors, in room of those who go out by rotation, EDWARD ATKINSON and JOSHUA WATSON, Esqrs., unanimously re-elected.
The Board now consists of the following Gentlemen, viz:—
Patrick Reid, Esq., Chairman.
Edward Atkinson, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
Jonathan Pim,
Joshua Watson, Esq.
Val. O'B. O'Connor, Esq.
Vicary Gibbs, Esq.
Joseph Cowper, Esq.
By order unanimously re-elected,
JOHN GIBBON, Secretary.

—The *Ballymena Observer* ordinary character have been ic priests in this town and 57, Hugh Quigly, a Presc, a Roman Catholic, both united in matrimony at olic clergyman, to whom 6d. They were married ur of the night, and with- remony they were obliged the door of an apartment, n without showing the chosen they were so many gh Cushnehan, of Tully, Hopkin, of Castlegore, Ballymena under almost es. These parties were ich a door opened only of a hand. A priest *with his back to the aperture*, ntered the ceremony, and ersons thus married did e never been able to ficiate!! But there may r of those cases—just be contracting parties was r perfectly well that his tances, was not worth a lled by its right name, it rate, shameful, and felo- on of unsuspecting females, Presbyterian, was lawfully the Registrar's Office in Roman Catholic, deserted onths, and he is now re- deliquii, and victim of the pen lawfully united to, ve village of Antrim."

TEGRAPH.—A curious di- ch has set the Bourse in a to be described. It seems peedy acquisition of wealth duals well known on the ructed the greatest interest brokers. Something cun- e were made by the pur- ce of the Buriscoitiers in viduals were watched, and ain hour of the day, to a e of the interior, and there the balcony into the court e spy hired therupon a e, and, after a few days' the report of having dis- *oyes* of the said Ministers the hall steps, sometimes s fold his arms, and some- chin upon his hand. Im- tlemen were observed to r themselves into the car- d fly to the Bourse, buying be, but always with sud- float. The *mot d'ordre* ops is to be pursued. He was Dispatch-office, and knew Needless to say, that the d to withdraw, and will on 'Change again before

county Mayo, cattle dealer, with travelling from a Dublin on a driver's ticket, ordered to pay 3s 2d, or in

t, horse-trainer, was charged of the above Royal Hotel, 2d by travelling in a goods without a ticket, on the 15th e amount, for be imprisoned

—The Tonning's explosion e weeks, until Reary, the to be examined.

have been used freely by mil- s, and all agree, in every part of has teemed with authenticated vast variety of diseases (such as d liver complaints), there is pro- ation that has not been attended Holloway's Ointment and Pills counter-claimed by the first to obtained, by the first to apply, and sooner or later to effect a

EMENT.]
TEETH.
AL LETTERS PATENT.
Spirations
RED INDIA RUBBER,
bulously Light, and Flexible
Tinted Mineral Teeth.
AVIES,
ENTISTS,
REET, DUBLIN.
Teeth constructed by their
er to explain the super or advan- Gutta Percha is to us who may
on free.)
structor their Mineral Teeth upon Gutta Percha, when preferred by
eminently successful and painless
it application, and articulation,
rendering detection impossible,
Pearl Cement; it is composed of
answers where every other kind
own 2s 6d; a single Tooth, 5s.;
ns. Surgery skilfully performed.
REET, DUBLIN,
ack Lion-street

ock Globe, the wife of the Rev,
d, Rathmines, the wife of Wm.
e's-street, Cork, the wife of Mr,
nge, Wicklow, the wife of the

ES.
at, at Nowers Hills, Carlow,
Ceylon Civil Service, to Julia
ist Henry George Ward,
istant, at the Roman Catholic
ephen d'Assenio, Marquis de
ister of the order of Isabella the
ister of the late Captain Carey,

ist, at the British Legation, at
Hanover.
ut of H. M.'s Madras Army to Anna
arnishuon, Wurtemburg Army.

the 62nd year of her age, Sophia
of the late Captain Carey,
ighan, sincerely and deservedly

ness Pyrmont, France, Nannie,
ock Cavendish, of Poplemount

ence, Baltimore Castle, at the
ughters, short but severe
ohn Freke, Esq., J.P. of Balti-
hrough life she was beloved and
ider and was perfect peace.
Esq., of Croghan, county
e county, in the 57th year of his

's-on-Sea, Fanny, the tenderly
child of William Henry and
tient in tribulation, instant in
in the twenty-fifth year of her

LLIGENCE.
ndon—Jessie Bamfield, New
roches, Dublin, general cargo;
Holyhead, goods; Neptune, Holy-
Liverpool, Isabella of Kent,
ods—six colliers.
Glasgow, goods; Dolphin,
ead, Swansea, short but severe
goods; Minx, Merry-ort,
al William, Liverpool, goods;
Duke of Cornwall, Moppett,

IN BAR—Nov. 15.
Evening, 12h 26m.

IRISH TIMES."
Evening Edition,
UNSTAMPED.
Yearly.....£1 6 0
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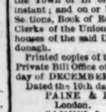
rer Abbey-street, Dublin.
to be made payable to
Abbey-street, Dublin.

—The Dublin Athenæum.—This Institution will be opened at 9 o'clock on every Morning, Sundays excepted, and closed at 10 p.m., until further notice.
The Subscription is fixed at 10s. per annum, payable in advance.
Gentlemen desirous of becoming members are requested to forward to the Librarian, in writing, their names, addresses, and professions or occupations, together with the name of some householder as a reference. On receipt of such information the Librarian will submit the names of Candidates to the General Committee for consideration.
C. W. LE POER KENNEDY, B.A.,
Trinity College, Librarian.
Office, 33, Anglesea-street.

PRAYER MEETING.—DORSET INSTITUTION.
A Prayer Meeting will be held this day, from Two till Three o'clock.
The presence of business men is affectionately desired.

THE TUESDAY NOON PRAYER MEETING
METROPOLITAN HALL.
The usual Meeting for United Prayer will (the Lord willing) be held on TUESDAY NEXT, at Twelve o'clock. Also in the Evening, at Eight o'clock—to which all classes are invited.
The Rev. J. DENHAM SMITH will preside.

STEAM FROM GALWAY.
THE DIRECT, SHORTEST, AND SAFEST ROUTE TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA

THE ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY
(Limited)
Will despatch their New and Powerful Steamships
ULSTER, MUNSTER, LEINSTER, and PRINCE ALBERT,
For NEW YORK and BOSTON, calling at ST. JOHN'S, N.F.
FROM GALWAY—"PRINCE ALBERT,"
For New York, December 18.
THROUGH FARES FROM DUBLIN:
To St. John's, Newfoundland, or Boston—First-class, £20 10s., £18 10s., and £15 10s., according to accommodation.
To New York—First-class, £22 10s., £20 10s., and £16 10s., according to accommodation.
Steerage ..... £6 5s.
Including Stewards' Fee and Provisions, but without wines or liquors, which can be obtained on board.
Deposit to secure Berths—First-class, £5; Steerage, £3.
Freight from Dublin—50s. per ton and 5 per cent.
For freight or further particulars, apply to
THOMAS FAYLE & CO.,
9, Eden-quay, Dublin.

RATHKEALE AND NEWCASTLE JUNCTION RAILWAY Incorporation of Company, Construction of Railway from Limerick and Foynes Railway at Rathkeale to Newcastle. Power to the Limerick and Foynes Railway Company to work the traffic. Power to the last-mentioned Company and the Cork and Patrick Direct Railway Company to subscribe and apply and raise Capital. Amendment of Acts.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That application is intended to be made to Parliament in the ensuing Session for an Act for the following purposes, or some of them (that is to say,)—To incorporate a Company (herein called the Company), and to enable the Company to make and maintain a Railway with all proper stations, works, and conveniences connected therewith, commencing by a junction with the Limerick and Foynes Railway in the Townland of Halfcarrane in the Parish of Nantinan, and County of Limerick, at a point on the said rail way situate seventeen miles, two furlongs and two hundred yards or thereabouts from Limerick, passing thence through or into the several Parishes, Townlands and extra Parochial or other places following, or some of them (that is to say), Ballingarane, Nantinan, Kyletaun, Rathkeale, Wolfeburges West, Ennischonan, Castlematrix, Rathkeale (parish), Ardnarsragh, Doondonnel, Ballinlyny Coolybrown, Skehanagh, Kilconnell (parish), Clonagh, Church (parish), Cahirmoyle, Rathroman, Lisklifeen (O'Brien), Monadrinagh, Lisklifeen (Dawson), Ministers' Land, Kilreash, Dromroche, Farranstiahe, Killard, Ardagh, Carrahkeveen, Dungolman, Churchtown, Gortboy, and Newcastle, all in the county of Limerick, and terminating at a point in the Townland of Gortboy, Parish of Newcastle and county of Limerick, at or near the town of Newcastle in said county.
To purchase lands and buildings by compulsion or agreement for all or any of the purposes of the Railway hereby intended, and to vary or quash all existing rights and privileges connected with the lands and buildings which may be purchased or taken for the purposes aforesaid.
To stop up, alter, or divert, either temporarily or permanently, all Public Roads, Highways, Footpaths, streams, Bridges, Fords, Ways, and Watercourses, which may be necessary for the purposes aforesaid.
To alter and amend the provisions of "The Lough Swilly Railway Act, 1853," and "The Lough Swilly Railway Extension Act, 1859," or, if need be, to repeal the said Acts, and substitute other Provisions in lieu thereof.
The pro-posed Extension or Branch Railway will commence at the extra-Parochial Land lately reclaimed from Lough Swilly, in said County of Donegal, known as the Inch Level in said County, at a point on the original line of Railway, distant 850 feet or thereabouts, east by south, from the northern end of the inner Reclamation Embankment of said Inch Level, in a direction parallel to the Plans and Sections hereinafter mentioned, and now in the occupation of William M'Cormick, Esq., M.P., will pass thence from, in through, or into, the Parishes, Townlands, extra-Parochial and other places following, or some of them (that is to say), Inch, in James's-street, in the parish of St. James, in the county of the City of Dublin, as far as the parish of St. Peter, in the parish of St. Bridget, in the county of the City of Dublin, as far as the parish of St. Mary, and with the City of Dublin Poor-Law Union, at his office in the workhouse of that Union, in Brunswick-street, in the parish of St. Paul, in the county of the city of Dublin, as far as the parish of St. Mary, and with the City of Dublin Poor-Law Union, at his office in the workhouse of that Union, in James's-street, in the parish of St. James, in the county of the City of Dublin, as far as the parish of St. Peter, in the parish of St. Bridget, in the county of the City of Dublin, as far as the parish of St. Mary, as well as all other streets, lanes, passages, sewers, watercourses, and other ways and places, with all works necessary to interfere to carrying the said intended Act into execution.
Also, to enable the said Company to raise and, sell, or lease the said markets, or either of them, together with the shops, stalls, or other buildings connected therewith. To levy rents, tolls, rates, duties, or stallages, for or in respect of the said markets and market places, or either of them, or for or in respect of the said shops, stalls, or other buildings to be erected under the authority of said Act; and to confer, vary, or extinguish exemptions from the payment of such tolls, rates, duties, stallages, and privileges. And to enable the said Company to raise money for all or some of the purposes of the said intended Act, by the creation and issue of shares, or by mortgage or bond, or by such other means as the said Act shall authorise and direct. Also to enable the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the City of Dublin, and the Midland Great Western Railway Company of Ireland, or either of them, to purchase such portions of the said lands and buildings in the said parishes of St. Mary and St. Bridget as may not be required for the purposes of the said Company, and which would be sufficient for widening Exchequer-street and Cole's-lane, respectively, and converting the latter into a more direct approach to Dominick-street and the Broadstone Station of the said Railway Company.
And to enable the said Intended Act to give power to the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the City of Dublin, to purchase the said intended markets and market places, and all rights, powers, and privileges to be conferred by said intended Act; and to raise the necessary moneys for that purpose, by debentures, mortgage, or by such other means as the said act shall authorise and direct; and to enforce cleanliness and order therein; and to seize and confiscate all fish, meat, or other articles within the said limits without such licences. And it is intended to incorporate in the said Act, either wholly or in part, the Company's Clauses Consolidation Act 1845, the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act 1845, the Railways Act 1851 and 1860, and the Markets and Fairs Clauses Act 1847. And notice is hereby given, that all lands, buildings, and other property intended to be purchased or interfered with by the said Act, or for the said purposes aforesaid, are situate in the parishes of St. Mary and St. Bridget, respectively, in the county of the city of Dublin. And it is also intended by the said Act (so far as may be necessary) to amend the following and any other Acts relating to the Midland Great Western Railway of Ireland Company (that is to say), the 8th and 9th Vict. chap. 119; and 16th Vict. c. 210 and 22d Vict. 10th and 11th Vict. c. 130 and 17th, 18th and 19th Vict. c. 74; 18th and 14th Vict. c. 88; 15th and 16th Vict. c. 137; 20th and 21st Vict. 77 and 113; 21st and 22nd Vict. c. 94; and an Act passed in the 12th and 13th years of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act to authorise the advance of Money out of the Consolidated Fund to the Midland Great Western Rail way of Ireland Company," and another Act passed in the 7th and 8th years of the reign of her present Majesty intituled "An Act to settle the contribution to be made by certain baronies in Roscommon and Galway, and county of the town of Galway, to the Midland Great Western Railway of Ireland Company." And notice is hereby also given, that on or before the 30th day of November, 1860, plans of the said intended Markets and Market places, respectively, showing the lands intended to be purchased or taken thereby, and of reference to such plans, containing the names of the owners or reputed owners, lessees or reputed lessees and occupiers of such lands, and a copy of this notice as published in the "Dublin Gazette," and a book of reference to such plans, and a copy of so much of said plans, sections, and book of reference as relate to each parish from, in, through, or into which the said markets and work are intended to be executed, and the Books of Reference to the said Intended Railway and works, together with a book of reference to such plans, a published map showing the said railway and works thereon, and a copy of this notice as published in the "Dublin Gazette," will, on or before the 30th day of November, 1860, be deposited for public inspection with the Clerk of the Peace for the County of Limerick, at his Office at the County Court-house, Limerick, and on or before the said 30th day of November, a copy of so much of the said plans, sections, and book of reference as relates to the Parishes, Townlands, and extra Parochial places in which the said railway and works are proposed to be made, with a copy of this notice, be deposited with the Clerks of the Peace for Dublin within which such parishes respectively are included (that is to say), so much as relates to the parishes of Nantinan, Rathkeale, Doondonnell, Kilscannell, Clonagh, Rathroman, and Ardagh with the Clerk of the Rathkeale Union, at his Office at the Rathkeale Union Workhouse, at or near Rathkeale in the County of Limerick and so much as relates to that part of the parish of Ardagh situate in Rathkeale Union, and the parish of Newcastle, with the Clerk of the Newcastle Union at his Office at the Newcastle Union Workhouse, at or near Newcastle in the said county; and that on or before the 22nd day of December, 1860, printed copies of the Bill for effecting the objects specified in this notice, or some of them, will be deposited in the Private Bill Office of the House of Commons.
Dated this 14th day of November, 1860.
MICHAEL LEAHY, Newcastle.
TRACY and NAGLE, Cork, Solicitors for the Bill

LONDONDERRY & LOUGH SWILLY RAILWAY
Extension to Buncrana, in the County of Donegal; Issue of Spur terminating with a Pier or Jetty in Lough Swilly; and Amendments of Acts.
Notice is hereby given that application is intended to be made to Parliament in the next Session for an Act to effect the following objects, viz.:—
To authorise the Londonderry and Lough Swilly Railway Company to make an Extension or Branch Railway, with all proper Works and Conveniences, to Buncrana, in the County of Donegal, with a Branch or Spur, terminating in a Pier or Jetty in Lough Swilly adjacent to the said Town of Buncrana.
To enable the Company to raise such further Capital as may be required for the construction and completion of such Extension or Branch Railway, and said Spur, Jetty, or Pier.
To authorise the Company to levy Tolls, Rates, and Duties for the use of the Extension or Branch Railway, Spur, Jetty, and Works and to confer, vary, and extinguish exemptions from the payment of such Tolls, Rates, Duties, and other Rights and Privileges.
To confer upon the Company all necessary Powers for the purchase and acquisition, either by compulsion or agreement, of Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, as may be required for the said Extension or Branch Railway, Spur and Jetty, and the Stations and Works connected therewith respectively, and for vesting such Lands, Tenements, and Privileges which may, or otherwise might interfere with the construction and completion of the same Works respectively, or any or either of them.
To cross, stop up, alter, or divert, either temporarily or permanently, all Public Roads, Highways, Footpaths, streams, Bridges, Fords, Ways, and Watercourses, which may be necessary for the purposes aforesaid.
To alter and amend the provisions of "The Lough Swilly Railway Act, 1853," "The Lough Swilly Railway Extension Act, 1859," or, if need be, to repeal the said Acts, and substitute other Provisions in lieu thereof.
And notice is hereby also given, that on or before the 30th day of November, 1860, plans of the said intended Markets and Market places, respectively, showing the lands intended to be purchased or taken thereby, and of reference to such plans, containing the names of the owners or reputed owners, lessees or reputed lessees and occupiers of such lands, and a copy of this notice as published in the "Dublin Gazette," and a book of reference to such plans, and a copy of so much of said plans, sections, and book of reference as relate to each parish from, in, through, or into which the said markets and works are intended to be executed, and the Books of Reference to the said Intended Railway and works, together with a book of reference to such plans, a published map showing the said railway and works thereon, and a copy of this notice as published in the "Dublin Gazette," will, on or before the 30th day of November, 1860, be deposited for public inspection with the Clerk of the Peace for the County of Limerick, at his Office at the County Court-house, Limerick, and on or before the said 30th day of November, a copy of so much of the said plans, sections, and book of reference as relates to the Parishes, Townlands, and extra Parochial places in which the said railway and works are proposed to be made, with a copy of this notice, be deposited with the Clerks of the Peace for Dublin within which such parishes respectively are included (that is to say), so much as relates to the parishes of Nantinan, Rathkeale, Doondonnell, Kilscannell, Clonagh, Rathroman, and Ardagh with the Clerk of the Rathkeale Union, at his Office at the Rathkeale Union Workhouse, at or near Rathkeale in the County of Limerick and so much as relates to that part of the parish of Ardagh situate in Rathkeale Union, and the parish of Newcastle, with the Clerk of the Newcastle Union at his Office at the Newcastle Union Workhouse, at or near Newcastle in the said county; and that on or before the 22nd day of December, 1860, printed copies of the Bill for effecting the objects specified in this notice, or some of them, will be deposited in the Private Bill Office of the House of Commons.
Dated this 14th day of November, 1860.
MICHAEL LEAHY, Newcastle.
TRACY and NAGLE, Cork, Solicitors for the Bill

Dublin General Markets.

Incorporation of Company; powers to raise capital to make and maintain two General Markets in the City of Dublin; to purchase Lands and Houses by Compulsion; to levy Tolls.
NOTICE is hereby given, that application is intended to be made to Parliament in the ensuing session, for an Act to effect all or some of the purposes following:—that is to say, to incorporate a Company for the purpose of establishing, erecting, and maintaining two new General Public Markets and Market places in the city of Dublin; one of such markets being situate on the north side of the said city, in the parish of St. Mary, and county of the city of Dublin, on the site of or adjoining or near to the existing market, called the Oxlea-lane market; the other of such markets being situate on the south side of said city, in the parish of St. Bridget, in the county of the city of Dublin, on the site of or adjoining or near to the existing market called the Castle Market, for the sale of meat, fish, poultry, game, butter, bacon, vegetables, and other animal and vegetable products, goods, wares, manufactures, and other marketable commodities. And power will also be taken to erect and maintain suitable dwelling-houses, shops, stalls, sheds, weighing machines, fountains, water-tanks, slaughter-houses, with all other buildings, works and conveniences necessary for public convenience, and for ensuring complete cleanliness and ventilation; and also to purchase, rent, vary, or extinguish the aforesaid existing markets, or either of them, as well as all dues, rights, and privileges, now attached or belonging to the said markets, respectively, or either of them; and to authorise the owners, lessees, and occupiers to sell, lease, grant, or surrender the same to the said company, or to any person or persons lawfully empowered in that behalf. And to enable the said Company to raise money for all or any of the purposes of said intended Act, and to confirm any agreement which may have been or may hereafter be entered into for the purchase of the same, or of the said markets or either of them; also to vary, repeal, or extinguish all existing rights or privileges which would in any manner impede or interfere with the objects of the said intended Act; and to authorise the said Company to stop up, alter, or divert temporarily or permanently, Drury-lane, in the said parish of St. Bridget, and Sawpson's-lane and Riddle's-row, in the said parish of St. Mary, as well as all other streets, lanes, passages, sewers, watercourses, and other ways and places, with all works necessary to interfere to carrying the said intended Act into execution. Also, to enable the said Company to raise and, sell, or lease the said markets, or either of them, together with the shops, stalls, or other buildings connected therewith. To levy rents, tolls, rates, duties, or stallages, for or in respect of the said markets and market places, or either of them, or for or in respect of the said shops, stalls, or other buildings to be erected under the authority of said Act; and to confer, vary, or extinguish exemptions from the payment of such tolls, rates, duties, stallages, and privileges. And to enable the said Company to raise money for all or some of the purposes of the said intended Act, by the creation and issue of shares, or by mortgage or bond, or by such other means as the said Act shall authorise and direct. Also to enable the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the City of Dublin, and the Midland Great Western Railway Company of Ireland, or either of them, to purchase such portions of the said lands and buildings in the said parishes of St. Mary and St. Bridget as may not be required for the purposes of the said Company, and which would be sufficient for widening Exchequer-street and Cole's-lane, respectively, and converting the latter into a more direct approach to Dominick-street and the Broadstone Station of the said Railway Company.
And the said intended Act power will be given to the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the City of Dublin, to purchase the said intended markets and market places, and all rights, powers, and privileges to be conferred by said intended Act; and to raise the necessary moneys for that purpose, by debentures, mortgage, or by such other means as the said act shall authorise and direct; and to enforce cleanliness and order therein; and to seize and confiscate all fish, meat, or other articles within the said limits without such licences. And it is intended to incorporate in the said Act, either wholly or in part, the Company's Clauses Consolidation Act 1845, the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act 1845, the Railways Act 1851 and 1860, and the Markets and Fairs Clauses Act 1847. And notice is hereby given, that all lands, buildings, and other property intended to be purchased or interfered with by the said Act, or for the said purposes aforesaid, are situate in the parishes of St. Mary and St. Bridget, respectively, in the county of the city of Dublin. And it is also intended by the said Act (so far as may be necessary) to amend the following and any other Acts relating to the Midland Great Western Railway of Ireland Company (that is to say), the 8th and 9th Vict. chap. 119; and 16th Vict. c. 210 and 22d Vict. 10th and 11th Vict. c. 130 and 17th, 18th and 19th Vict. c. 74; 18th and 14th Vict. c. 88; 15th and 16th Vict. c. 137; 20th and 21st Vict. 77 and 113; 21st and 22nd Vict. c. 94; and an Act passed in the 12th and 13th years of the reign of Her present Majesty intituled "An Act to authorise the advance of Money out of the Consolidated Fund to the Midland Great Western Rail way of Ireland Company," and another Act passed in the 7th and 8th years of the reign of her present Majesty intituled "An Act to settle the contribution to be made by certain baronies in Roscommon and Galway, and county of the town of Galway, to the Midland Great Western Railway of Ireland Company." And notice is hereby also given, that on or before the 30th day of November, 1860, plans of the said intended Markets and Market places, respectively, showing the lands intended to be purchased or taken thereby, and of reference to such plans, containing the names of the owners or reputed owners, lessees or reputed lessees and occupiers of such lands, and a copy of this notice as published in the "Dublin Gazette," and a book of reference to such plans, and a copy of so much of said plans, sections, and book of reference as relate to each parish from, in, through, or into which the said markets and works are intended to be executed, and the Books of Reference to the said Intended Railway and works, together with a book of reference to such plans, a published map showing the said railway and works thereon, and a copy of this notice as published in the "Dublin Gazette," will, on or before the 30th day of November, 1860, be deposited for public inspection with the Clerk of the Peace for the County of Limerick, at his Office at the County Court-house, Limerick, and on or before the said 30th day of November, a copy of so much of the said plans, sections, and book of reference as relates to the Parishes, Townlands, and extra Parochial places in which the said railway and works are proposed to be made, with a copy of this notice, be deposited with the Clerks of the Peace for Dublin within which such parishes respectively are included (that is to say), so much as relates to the parishes of Nantinan, Rathkeale, Doondonnell, Kilscannell, Clonagh, Rathroman, and Ardagh with the Clerk of the Rathkeale Union, at his Office at the Rathkeale Union Workhouse, at or near Rathkeale in the County of Limerick and so much as relates to that part of the parish of Ardagh situate in Rathkeale Union, and the parish of Newcastle, with the Clerk of the Newcastle Union at his Office at the Newcastle Union Workhouse, at or near Newcastle in the said county; and that on or before the 22nd day of December, 1860, printed copies of the Bill for effecting the objects specified in this notice, or some of them, will be deposited in the Private Bill Office of the House of Commons.
Dated this 14th day of November, 1860.
MICHAEL LEAHY, Newcastle.
TRACY and NAGLE, Cork, Solicitors for the Bill

Houses and Lands.

SMALL FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, South side, No. 9, Wellington-place, Upper Leeson-street (3 doors from the Waterloo-road), containing two sitting and three bedrooms, servants' room, kitchen, scullery, &c.; garden in front and rear; hard and soft water on premises, which can be seen on application.

COUNTY GALWAY.
The following GRAZING FARMS TO BE LET, and immediate possession given:—
Part of the Townland of GUNNOD, containing 165a. Irish.
CLOONKEEN (SETTERVILLE), 60a. Irish).
KILCOOR, 34Ia. Irish.
These Lands, part of the Estate of Mrs. NETTERVILLE GERRARD, are situated within five miles of Ballynar; three of Mountbellew; ten from Roscommon, and about nine from the Woodlawn Station M. G. W. Railway.
The Herds will show the Lands.
For terms, and further particulars, apply to
MATTHEW WELD O'CONNOR, Esq.,
Land Agent, Longford.
November 1st, 1860.

MOYVALLEY HOUSE, GARDENS, OFFICES, and 70 Acres of Prime Land, nearly all under Grass, TO BE LET, Furnished or Unfurnished, on the Interest Sold. This fine House, which is in complete order, is admirably suited for a School, a College, a Hydropathic Establishment, or any business requiring extensive premises. It is most conveniently situated on the Midland Great Western Railway, contiguous to Moyvalley Station—one hour's drive from Dublin.
For terms and further particulars, apply to Mr. JOHN W. SWITZER, 43, Wicklow-street, Dublin.

TO BE LET, the HOUSE AND PREMISES, No. 41, Capel-street, measuring 18 feet in front, and 51 feet in depth. A tenant will be required to expend money in repairs, and a lease will be given.—Apply to Messrs. STEWARTS and KINCAID, 6, Leinster-street, Dublin.

COUNTY WICKLOW.
DESIRABLE PRIVATE RESIDENCE.
TO BE LET, from the 1st November, a commodious Dwellinghouse, adjoining the town of Baltinglass, having pleasure ground, garden, and excellent out-offices. It contains two large sitting rooms, six bedrooms, servants' room, storeroom, pantry, kitchen, &c. It is in perfect order, and will be let with or without a few acres of land.—Apply to R. H. ANDERSON, Slaney-lodge, Baltinglass.

COUNTY SLIGO.
TO LET, for such term as may be agreed upon, the HOUSE, OFFICES, and DEMESNE of SCURMORE, containing about 200 acres, statute measure, beautifully situated on the banks of the river Moy, opposite the Bay of Killala, about six miles from Ballina, and one mile from Enniscrone. The House is a Modern one, and contains comfortable accommodation for a large family.
The Farm is in excellent order and well-stocked, and the offices are extensive and suitable.
Immediate possession can be given:
For terms, apply to Messrs. STEWARTS and KINCAID, 6, Leinster-street, Dublin, or to EDWARD SMITH, Esq., Sligo.
The place can be seen by applying to Mr. LACHLAN SMITH, Land Steward, Scurmore House, Enniscrone.

WANTED, either immediately or before the 1st Feb., a small UNFURNISHED HOUSE, rent not to exceed £70 a year, in Upper Morrion-street, Clare-street, Dawson-street, Kildare-street, or Merrion-square; if the front parlour was used as an office in the day-time, there would be no objection, or that the proprietors of the House kept the parlours for their own use.—Address "A. B., House," 26, South Frederick-street.

Auctions.

SALE THIS DAY.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, including some Antique Articles Ornamental and Table China, Glass, &c.
MESSRS. A. JONES and SON are instructed to SELL by AUCTION, at their Rooms, No. 13, VESEY-PLACE, Kingstown,
On THIS FRIDAY, NOV. 16th, 1860,
At Noon, the excellent and fashionable Furniture, comprising half-tabled and three chairs, in mahogany; hat-stand, painted floor cloth, &c.
The Furniture of DINING-ROOM in fine St. Domingo mahogany, comprising twelve handsome chairs, in Morocco leather, and a two-front screen; capital Pillar and Claw dining table, fine sideboard, sideboard, sarcophagus tea store, plate bucket, dwarf bookcase, with two column supports, four feet six long, and another book-rack waggon, the last three long; ox castors; couch, easy chair, Kidderminster carpet, &c.
In the DRAWING-ROOM, a circular table and two coffee tables, antique cornice pole, chimney mirror, pier or console slide table, gilded with a girandole mirror over; couch and chairs, in green and gold damask; two handsome high-back chairs, in the rococo style, covered in Utrecht velvet; pembroke table, fine walnut chiffonier, with glass cabinets, Brussels carpet, 8 by 5 yards; Albert bedsteads and bedding, cheval glass, washing tables and basin stands, large wing wardrobe, in the Egyptian style; a sundry table, chair, washing table, with china and glass, dinner service, American clock, about 60 yards of tapestry stair carpet, some good deal presses, barometer, two alabaster vases, supported by swans, two compo groups, a specimen of the Australian cork of the rocks, a bird of great beauty.
133, Stephen's-green, Nov. 6, 1860.

TO BE SOLD by AUCTION, in the PUBLIC SALE-ROOM, No. 9, UPPER ORMOND-QUAY, on TO-MORROW (SATURDAY) NEXT, the 17th inst., at 12 o'clock precisely,
A Stock of Fancy Goods, consisting of Ladies' and Gentlemen's dressing cases, card and pencil cases, mahogany, rosewood, and

IMPORTANT!

TO THE GENTRY AND PUBLIC.

SPORTING ATTIRE.

SHOOTING COATS in new designs, made in Scotch Tweeds and Mixture Doe-Skins, &c., 20s, 26s, 32s, and 40s.

CLERICAL ATTIRE.

Every description in Overcoats and Dress Suits ready made, with a choice selection in Piece Goods to select from, if preferable to have them made to order.

LADIES' RIDING HABITS

made to order, from Saxonian Cloths, beautifully cut, and Symmetrically set up, 8os, 90s, and 100s.

SERVANTS' CLOTHING.

All kinds of Liveries, for Full Dress or Undress wear, can be procured in my Ready-made Department, or made to order, at most reasonable prices.

THE BESPOKE DEPARTMENT

is kept constantly supplied with all the latest novelties in Coatings, Vestings, and Trouserings; for selection, previous to making up; and in the event of a Garment not fitting or pleasing, when finished, a second would be made at the request of a Customer.

B. HYAM,

TAILOR, HABIT MAKER, CLOTHIER, HATTER, AND CAP MANUFACTURER, 30, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN.

MRS. MATTHEWS has the honour to announce her return from PARIS, and the arrival of her New Goods, consisting of a choice selection of Novelties in

MILLINERY, MANTLES, SILKS, SHAWLS,

And a variety of other Textures, suitable for the approaching Season,

An inspection of which is respectfully solicited.

49, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.

DIAMOND ORNAMENTS.

Mr. ACHESON begs leave to announce that he has returned from London with a large assortment of new and second-hand DIAMOND ORNAMENTS, which will be sold at moderate prices; they consist of Single-stone Solitaires, Marquises, Brooches, Earrings, Rings, &c., &c., in great variety.

WILLIAM ACHESON & CO.,

No. 100, GRAFTON-STREET.

EDWARD. MELMER

WATCHMAKER, 89, GRAFTON-STREET.

JEWELLER, AND SILVERSMITH.

E. M. begs respectfully to intimate to his numerous Customers and Intending Purchasers that he has received several Cases of FINE GOLD LONDON and SWISS MADE WATCHES, PARIS AND LONDON MADE JEWELLERY, &c.,

Also some new and beautiful designs in JEWELLERY, CHAINS, &c.,

Amongst which will be found many novelties suited to Wedding Presents, &c.

In the matter of George M'Nally, a Bankrupt.

ATTRACTIVE SALE OF JEWELLERY, PLATE, and PLATED WARE, 13, COLLEGE-GREEN, DUBLIN.

The entire Stock of the Establishment will be Sold without reserve, consisting of the best London and Geneva-made Watches, in Gold and Silver Cases; Fine Gold London and Paris Jewellery; Silver and Electro-plate, all of the newest fashion, and purchased within the last eight months from the most eminent manufacturers.

13, COLLEGE-GREEN, DUBLIN.

SEED WHEATS!

JAMES WILLIAM MACKEY

Has now received large Consignments of Imported Wheats, of the following approved varieties:—

Wilson's Favourite Red, Hunter's Wheat,
Kittringland, or White Chaffed Red, Red Chaffed White,
Red Kent, Australian White,
Chilham White, Pearl,

Which he can recommend to parties requiring select Samples for change of Seed.

Agent for Burgess and Key's Mowing and Reaping Machines, and Wood's Combined Mowing and Reaping Machine.

50, WESTMORELAND-STREET.

METALLIC BEDSTEADS.

The Patent Faucet Joint ones are superior in stability and appearance to other descriptions.

Manufactured solely by the Patentees, at Seville Iron Works, Seville-place, Dublin (near the Drogheda Railway Terminus).

FIRE! FIRE!! FIRE!!!

The last disastrous Fires in this City prove that neither books, deeds, plate, jewellery &c., are secure unless deposited in a Fire-proof Safe.

JOHN MACKIES, Ironmonger, 10, Dawson-street, has an assortment of Wrought-Iron Fire-proof Safes and Boxes, with Tower-proof Locks. Testimonials of the trials they have been subjected to can be had on application.

N.B.—Prices, from £4 to £32.

FIRE CAUTION.

MILNER'S PATENT FIRE PROOF SAFES and CHESTS.

Houses and Sons particularly desire to call attention to these safeguards against fire, which effectually preserve all books, deeds, and whatever valuables that may contain, have been proved to be perfectly fire-proof under the most severe tests, and are furnished with gun-powder proof locks, thereby rendering it impossible for them to be opened except by the key. They can be had in all sizes, at

HODGES and SONS,
16, WESTMORELAND-STREET,
and 20 and 21, AUSTIN'-QUAY.

DRAWING-ROOM GRATES.

J. EDMUNDSON and CO.'S Stock of Grates is largely associated with the most beautiful designs. For sittingrooms and Bedrooms their stock comprises every size, price, and description, and will be found in comparison to be the best and cheapest exhibition.

House-furnishing Ironmongery in all its branches.

Prices very moderate.

Amongst other articles attention is called to the following:—

Iron and Brass Bedsteads,
Baths and Toilet Ware, Tea Trays, Tea Urns,
Moderateur Lamps,
Fenderstead, Fire Irons,
Electro-plated Tea Sets, Knives and Forks, Spoons, &c.,
Papier Maché and Japanned Trays,
Loyseau's Tea and Coffee Urns,
Britannia Metal and Block Tin Dish Covers,
Goddard's Patent Open Fire and Close Fire Kitchen Ranges,
J. E. & Co. are Agents for Milner's Fire-proof Safes and Boxes,
Bradford's Patent Washing and Wringing Machines, &c.
And are Manufacturers of the Patent Gas Apparatus for Lighting Country Houses, Towns, &c.
24, 35, and 36, CAPEL-STREET.

THE BRITISH and FOREIGN PATENT OFFICE, at 4, CLAYTON SQUARE, LIVERPOOL; and 12, EUSTACE STREET, DUBLIN.

GEORGE LAUDER and CO. offer their services to all parties wishing to obtain legal protection for inventions or designs, either in Great Britain and Ireland, or Foreign Countries.

We, having had great experience in procuring Patents for inventions, can confidently advise Inventors in all matters relating to Patent Right, and give them the requisite information and assistance.

By the Patent Law Amendment Act, 15 and 1 Vict., c. 83, Royal Letters Patent for the protection of inventions, may be obtained at a trifling cost in comparison with the old expensive system, and immediate protection is granted at the time of application for the Patent.

The Patent Right under this Act extends to Great Britain and Ireland, the Channel Islands, and the Isle of Man, and is granted for fourteen years, under the following conditions and costs, including agency fees:—

Provisional Protection for Six Months, £10.

Although this protection secures the invention for six months from the date of application, yet by a recent rule of the Commissioners, notice to proceed with the Patent must be given at least two months before the Provisional protection expires, in order to give the necessary time for opposition and sealing the Patent; therefore the applicant must determine upon proceeding with, or relinquishing his claim within four months from the date of his application.

Obtaining the Great Seal to the Patent, if unopposed, £20.

If the opposition be entered against the grant, an extra charge will be incurred of about £5.

The specification, which must bear a £5 Stamp, and Drawings if any are required, must be filed within six months from the date of application, each on cap paper according to the extent of the subject and intricacy of the drawings.

At the expiration of the third year, an additional stamp duty of £50, and at the expiration of the seventh year, one of £100, must be paid, or the Patent might will cease.

GEORGE LAUDER and CO.,
Consulting Engineers,
Agents for Patent and other Machinery.
Gas Regulators supplied.

THE LORD BISHOP OF DOWN, CONNOR, AND DR. MORE V. THE REVDS. DR. MILLER, VICAR OF BELFAST, AND S. G. POTTER, INCUMBENT OF STRATFORD-ON-SLANEY, DIOCESE OF LICHFIELD.

It is generally known, through the medium of the public journals, under what circumstances legal proceedings have been instituted by the Bishop of Down, Connor, and Dromore, against the well-known and deservedly respected clergymen of our Church named above.

The simple fact in the case is, that the Rev. Dr. Miller invited the Rev. S. G. Potter to preach in his church in Belfast on 12th August, and in aid of the Belfast Church Fund.

The Bishop issued an inhibition against Mr. Potter's preaching in Dr. Miller's Church. The latter, conceiving that he had ample and undisputed right, and the Rev. S. G. Potter in availing himself of a hitherto lawfully-accorded and unquestioned privilege, have thus been involved in a course of litigation of the most expensive character.

It is enough to say, for the present, that a more urgent and important claim can hardly be imagined than that of the Revds. Dr. Miller and S. G. Potter upon Christian sympathy and support from all members of our Church, lay and clerical. The rights and liberties of our clergy necessarily involve those of the laity; and unless there is some very great mistake, misconception, or miscalculation as to the spirit of the present times, it cannot be supposed for a moment that two of the ministers of our Church, whose names and reputation are second to none for fidelity and devotion to the maintenance and furtherance of the Gospel of the Lord Jesus Christ, will be allowed to suffer for an opinion, honestly held, and, as it is firmly believed, a perfectly lawful vindication and exercise of a liberty never, so far, attempted to be resisted or denied.

As the case now standing this suit are now accruing, and require to be met during its progress, the Committee earnestly hope that the assistance sought for may be afforded as promptly as the exigency of the case demands.

In connexion, the Committee are desirous, in consequence of a prevalent misconception on this point, to state clearly that they neither desire nor contemplate in any way a factious opposition to the due and legitimate exercise of Episcopal authority; the power to inhibit is one which absolute necessity may require to be exercised, and its exercise may be essential to the maintenance of sound doctrine and salutary discipline in our Church, but its application should be sanctioned by the lawfulness of the mode in which it may be carried out, and the ascertained proof of the necessity of its adoption.

The following clergymen have kindly consented to receive contributions towards defraying the expenses of the Revds. Dr. Miller and S. G. Potter in this suit:—

The Rev. S. Stanford, D.D. | Rev. Thomas Wallace.
Rev. E. Nangle. | Rev. Thomas Scott.
Rev. D. M. Johnson. | Thomas H. Thompson, Esq.

LIEUT.-COLONEL BOYES,
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer,
21, Clarinda-terrace, Kingstown.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

OPENING OF THE LINE TO CASTLEREA.

The Line to Castlerea will be opened for Passenger Traffic on THURSDAY, 15th NOVEMBER, 1860.

TIME AND FARE TABLE.

DOWN TRAINS.

	Week Days.			Sundays.						
	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	1st C.	2nd C.	Ch.	d.	Pas.
Leave Dublin,	7·0	11·0	4·0	10·30	d.	d.	d.	7	s. d.
" Athlone,	10.50	2·20	7·5	2·10	14	9	11	6	8 6
" Roscommon	11.45	3·10	8·0	3·0	17	4	12	6	9 6
" Dunamon,	12·0	3·25	8·15	3·2	18	4	14	6	10 0
Arrive at Castlerea	12.30	3·50	8·45	3·30	19	6	15	6	10 6

UP TRAINS.

	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.					
Leave Castlerea,	6·20	12·40	4·15	4·15					
" Dunamon,	7·0	1·5	4·40	4·40	2	0	1	6	1 0
" Roscommon,	7·15	1·20	5·0	5·0	2	6	1	6	1 4
" Athlone,	8·10	2·40	6·56	6·56	3	2	1	6	1 4
Arrive at Dublin	11.5	5·30	10·0	10·0	5	10	3	6	2 10
					6	6	4	0	3 4

(Signed) JAMES MACKEY,
General Manager.

Dublin, 15th November, 1860.

ADDRESS AND PRESENTATION TO THE REV. JAMES FITZGERALD GREGG, A.M., On his Resignation of the Pastoral Charge of St. George's, Balbriggan.

REV. AND DEAR SIR,—We, the undersigned inhabitants of Balbriggan and its neighbourhood, having learned that you have decided on resigning the Charge of this town, and devoting yourself to the duties of the Ministry in Dublin, are unwilling to allow you to leave us without receiving from us some expression of our regard for you, and of our appreciation of your Ministerial labour among us.

Some of us have had the pleasure of your acquaintance for the benefit of your pastoral care, for the whole period of your Ministry in Balbriggan—some of us for a shorter time.

We are all ready to testify to the zeal, faithfulness, and ability with which you laboured to reprove, rebuke, and exhort those committed to your charge; to declare to them the whole counsel of God; to promote the Scriptural instruction of the young, and to teach, both publicly and from house to house, the necessity of "Repentance towards God, and of faith towards our Lord Jesus Christ."

For ourselves, we cannot but be sorry for the step which you have deemed it advisable to take; but we feel that we should act selfishly if we wished to detain you here, when you have a prospect of more extended usefulness elsewhere.

Believing, as we do, that the great Shepherd of the sheep directs and overrules all events and circumstances, more especially those which concern His Church and the Ministry of His Word, we trust and pray that this event may be over-ruled for good; and that a rich and abundant blessing may rest on yourself and on your family; that wherever you may be placed you may exercise your Ministry with much comfort and much success; and that, when the great day, when the Chief Shepherd shall appear, you may receive a crown of glory which fadeth not away.

We beg you to accept the accompanying token of our regard, and are, Rev. and dear Sir, your attached friends and well-wishers.

(Signed on behalf of the congregation)

George A. Hamilton, J.P.	Alexander Stephens
James James-n	Joseph Hamlet
Robert Hamilt-n, Clk, A.M	Henry Joynson
John Baker, J.P.	Wm Bate
John Madden, J.P.	John Rogers
Henry Jameson	Richard Williams
Wm Walsh, J.P.	Wm Corbett
J. B Bankhead	Robert Smith
Edward M'Master	Robert Richardson
Ambrose Townsend	Wm Pike.
Wm Mock	

REPLY.

Balbriggan, November 13, 1860.

MY DEAR FRIENDS,—I am truly grateful to you all, for your very kind address, and for the valuable gift with which you accompany it. Knowing as I do that they are the willing and cheerful expression of what you sincerely think and feel, I value them the more.

Next to the approval of his Lord and Master, and that of his own conscience, the Christian Minister must ever prize that of those for whose spiritual welfare he has been permitted to labour. It is, therefore, most gratifying to me, at the close of a ten years' ministry among you, to receive the public testimony to the character of my ministrations which you unite in giving to-day.

I can truly say it was my constant desire and aim, in the pulpit and out of it, to be a faithful Minister of Jesus Christ—faithful to God, to His Word, and to the souls of you all—rich and poor.

I believe it to be the duty of the Ministers of this Gospel "to watch for the souls" committed to their charge, "as they that must give account"—to preach the whole Word of God, its doctrines, promises, prophecies, experience, and precepts, and this irrespective of the censure or approbation of their hearers, for Minister must speak, "not as pleasing men, but God," to make known Christ as God manifest in the flesh, as our righteousness, and the propitiation for our sins—as the one Mediator for whom any and every single-hearted living can obtain eternal salvation—to teach the universal need of the new birth, and renewing of the inward man by God the Holy Ghost—to warn the unruly, comfort the feeble-minded, support the weak, and be patient toward all."

I would have good reason to be ashamed now, and at the great day of Christ's appearing, if I did not endeavour, with all simplicity among you, to teach and act according to this Scriptural standard. If I have been enabled to do so in any degree, "it was not I, but the grace of God which was with me," and to Him be all the praise.

The constantly increasing attendance on the public means of grace—an attendance so large last summer as to call for the addition of a gallery to the Church—the efficient state of the Sunday School—and the growing interest connected with the weekly prayer meeting, were to me a source of pleasure and encouragement. Move encouraging still was the privilege which I have had of knowing that my feeble efforts as a minister have been owned of God, in this place.

Under these circumstances I could not but feel greatly, as I did, the thought of resigning my charge. After much prayer and consideration, I thought it right to do so, and accept the unexpected call which opened up to me a more extended field of labour. I hope, with you, that good will follow from the steps which I have taken.

Once more, I thank you all for your kind address and valuable gift. I thank you also for your prayer in behalf of myself, my family, and those amongst whom I may in future carry on my ministry.

And now, Christian friends, farewell. Though separated from you, and no longer your appointed minister, I shall not cease to take a deep interest in you.

To those of you, dear brethren, who are openly on the Lord's side, I would say in parting, rise above all ministers to the Great Jesus Christ; cleave to Him, live on Him, seek "to grow up into Him in all things;" go forward in your Christian course, which will soon be run; see that you declare to God, but advance daily in Christian knowledge, faith, holiness, and zeal, that when we meet as I trust we shall occasionally, I may rejoice at beholding your order, and the steadfastness of your faith in Christ.

Let me add, also, a parting word to each of you who, though long listening to the Gospel, are still out of Christ—still in unbelief, and yet in your sins—in all love and earnestness I would entreat all such to come, even now, to Jesus, and receive Him, and be saved, and save you. "We beseech you that ye receive not the grace of God in vain."

Finally, brethren, farewell! "Peace be with you, and love with faith, from God the Father and the Lord Jesus Christ."

Ever your attached friend in Christ,
JAMES FITZGERALD GREGG.

TO BE SOLD, a handsome Six-Octave Cabinet PIANOFORTE; lowest price £8. Inquire at 35, Summer-street North.

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Mr. HOUSTON, Classical Sizar, 1860, a First Classical Prize.

Mr. ——, a Science Prize.

Mr. MATHEWS, a Prize in Modern Language.

In consequence of the very distinguished success of the pupils of this School in Trinity College, the 19th instant will be a holiday.

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REGULATIONS made by the JUDGES of the LANDED ESTATES COURT, in pursuance of the Landed Property (Ireland) Improvement Act, 1860, 23 and 24 Vict., c. 153.

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Of whom may be had

GENERAL RULES AND ORDERS OF THE LANDED ESTATES COURT, IRELAND.—JULY 15, 1859. Price 3s 6d.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

[WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.]

Dublin, Thursday Evening.

The sudden increase in the Bank rate of discount, to which we referred yesterday, not having been sufficient to check the large withdrawals of "Bullion," which, as we said before, were chiefly on account of the Bank of France, the directors, at their usual weekly board to-day, deemed it expedient to make a further advance of 1 per cent., making the present rate 6 per cent.; but as these increased measures of restriction had, at length, the desired effect of stopping the drain of gold from the Bank, no feelings of uneasiness were occasioned in the Money market in consequence. Quotations, on the contrary, indicated decided symptoms of recovery, which appeared to have been well sustained to the close. In our local market there was, likewise, an accession of firmness, and a fair amount of business was transacted, at slightly better rates, which seemed to have been steadily upheld. The remarks which we have had occasion to make with respect to the Share market, for some time past, are still applicable, the business being on a narrow scale, and little or no variation in price being recorded.

In Banks—An advance of one-quarter was generally maintained in Nationals. The other Banking Securities were not operated in. For Bank of Ireland Stock an advance of one-half per cent. was required. Last price was ineffectually tendered for Hibernians, and Royals were on sale at their previous value (£27 10s).

In Steam—Atlantics were alone dealt in, the quotation which was at the closing rate of yesterday, being for deferred transfer only, a reduction being required for further transactions. There were again offers to buy British and Irish. City of Dublin (£100), and Dundalks (limited), were procurable at last rates. A large advance was still demanded for Dublin and Glasgows.

In Mining Shares—Business was again confined to Carysforts and Connorrees the tendency in both being of a favourable character; the former left off at request at 21s, in the latter steadiness was apparent at the final rates, which, both for cash and account delivery, were the highest recorded to-day. General Mines remained as before:—£44, to £4 13s 6d. Mining Company of Ireland and Wicklow Coppers were again offering at improved rates.

In Miscellaneous—Grand Canal Stock submitted to a fall of £1 per cent., at which, however, more would have been taken. Patriotic Insurance realised yesterday's price, and continued in demand; Alliance and Consumers' Gas remained as previously reported.

Inactivity still pervades the market for Railway Securities; the only instance of change to be remarked in original shares to-day is a decline of one-eighth in Midland Great Westerns (£50), the market, however, closing steadily at the depreciation; the Half Shares were again operated in at £26 for deferred transfer only. Last rates ruled in Belfast and Northern Counties, and in Dublin and Wexfords; the former appeared steady, the latter were still procurable at the price, there being sellers at a fraction lower. Cork and Bandon, Cork and Passages, and Dublin and Belfast Junctions were still required at previous rates, advanced prices being demanded in each case. Nominal quotations in Dublin and Drogheda (£75) were:—£74 5s to £74 17s 6d; and in Irish South Easterns, £5 10s to £6. There were sellers of Great Southern and Western Stock, and of Dundalk and Enniskillen Shares, at last rates in both cases. For Waterford and Kilkenny Stock last price was offered, a considerable advance being required. There were sellers of Waterford and Limericks.

In Preference—Dundalk and Enniskillen five per cents. (A) were a shade lower, but still in demand; Great Southern and Western four per cent. stock was steady at par, as were also Portadown and Dungannon six per cents.; Cork and Bandon six per cents. were again inquired for at £4½; and Dublin and Wexford six per cents. were offering at a slight improvement.

The Official Traffic Table, published this day, presents scarcely any new feature of interest. No fresh instance of decrease has yet been marked, and in those cases in which a falling off has been for some time observable, somewhat more favourable symptoms seem to be now manifested, the only important exceptions to the general rule being in the cases of the Waterford and Limerick, and Waterford and Tramore lines, which continue to indicate a retrograde movement in the development of traffic, doubtless occasioned by the severity of the weather during the past summer; the principal trunk lines, on the contrary, continue to progress steadily; but in the Great Southern receipts it would be difficult to estimate the exact amount of increase, owing to the accessions of mileage.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—Nov. 15.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.			
Per Cent. Consols	..	..	..
Ditto for new account 5th November	..	..	..
Ditto for new account, 10th December	..	..	..
New 3 per Cent. Stock	..	..	..
Ditto account 10th December	..	..	..
BANKS.			
National	..	..	..
TITLES.			
Atlantic (Limited) account	..	..	..
MINES.			
Carysfort (Limited)	..	..	..
Connorree (Limited)	..	..	..
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Grand Canal	..	..	..
Patriotic Insurance	..	..	..
RAILWAYS.			
Belfast and Northern Counties	..	..	..
Dublin, Wicklow and Wexford	..	..	..
Midland Great Western	..	..	..
Do. Half Shares	..	..	..
RAILWAY PREFERENCE.			
Dundalk and Enniskillen 5 per cent. perpetual, Class A		..	..
Great Southern and Western, 4 per cent. perpetual		..	..

On Saturday's business commencing at half-past twelve o'clock, and the stockbrokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.

The next account day for shares will be the 20th November Names to be furnished on or before the 29th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs	Fri.	Sat.
3 per cent. Consols	92½	92	91⅝	91⅝	92¼	92⅜
Ditto for Account		92	91⅝	91⅝		
3 per Cent. Reduced						
New 3 per cent. Stock						
Ditto for Account	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛
Ditto for Account	91⅛		91⅛	91⅛	91⅛	

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—NOVEMBER 15.

EVENING PRICES.

Consols Money,	..	..	92⅝ 93
Account,	..	..	92⅝
New Threes,	..	..	91⅛ ⅜
NOON PRICES.			
Consols Money,	..	..	93 ⅜
Account,	..	..	93
New Threes,	..	..	91⅛ ⅜
1 P.M. PRICES.			
Consols Money,	..	..	92⅝ 93
Account,	..	..	92⅝ ⅜
New Threes,	..	..	91⅛
2-15 P.M. PRICES.			
Consols Money,	..	..	93
Account,	..	..	92⅝
New Threes,	..	..	91⅛
CLOSING PRICES.			
Consols Money,	..	..	93⅛
Account,	..	..	93⅛ ⅜
New Threes,	..	..	91⅛

NOON SUMMARY.—Exchequer Bills 3 prem.; Eastern Counties, 51; Caledonians, 92½; Great Northern, 114½; Great Western, 70½; Great Western of Canada, 11⅜; Great Southern and Western, —; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 114 114½; London and North West-rn, 100 100½; Leeds Northern, —; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 46½; Midland Stock, 135½; South Eastern, 83½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 100½; York and North Midland, 88½; London and South Western, 94½; Great Western —; Chester and Holyhead, —; Account, —; Great Northern A, 113½; Grand Trunks, 21½; North British, 62½; Great Western, —; Hinkley, Tutbury (new), —; Hull Stock, 223; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 81½; Turkish fold), —; Canadian Stock, —. Consols have been very steady at 93 one-sixteenth, all waiting to hear what the Bank will do. Shares very inactive, but tone of the market firm, and prices a fraction better. Canadian shade firmer than at the closing rates of yesterday. French and Midland in steady request.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(TIMES' CITY ARTICLE.)

Wednesday Evening.

The announcement of the advance of the rate of discount to 5 per cent., caused consols to open at a decline this morning of ¼ per cent. The market then remained steady to the close, and after official hours there was a slight disposition to firmness. Midland, and Lancashire, and Yorkshire, have fallen 1 and ½ per cent., and Great Western and Great Northern about one. Other descriptions ¼ to ½. The market was rather unsteady at the close, although a fraction better than at one period.

(DAILY NEWS' CITY ARTICLE.

Wednesday Evening.

The Stock markets are still weighed down by the monetary disturbances. The Funds exhibit a fresh fall of one-fourth per cent. There was no heavy pressure of sales, and no tendency to panic. The fall was chiefly observable in the market for British Railway Stocks, some of which experienced a reduction of one-half to 1¼ per cent. Midland Stock was scarce at the settlement to-day. Sales of Railway Stocks during the last two days have been chiefly for account of recent speculative buyers.

FUNDS AND SHARES.

Bank Stock, 232; Exchequer Bills, 3 dis; Ambergate, 81 ⅜; Caledonians, 92¼ ⅜; Chester and Holyhead, 52½ ⅜; Edinburgh —; Glasgow, 81 2; Great Northern, 111¼ 12⅜; South Eastern and Dover, 82 ⅜; Great Northern A, 11012; Grand Trunk A, 21½; Great Western of Canada, 11 to ⅜; Great Southern and Western, 112 114; Lancashire and Yorkshire 113½ to 114⅜; Eastern Counties, —; London and North Western, 99¾ ⅜; London and South Western, 93 to 94; Leeds Northern, 57 to ⅜ Manchester and Sheffield, 46 46; South Eastern,—; Midland Stock, 129¾ 80⅜; York, N. Wn die, and Berwick, 100¾ to 1; North British, 62½; York and North Midland, 87 to ⅜. Consols have continued to be very steady, considering that the rate of interest has been raised 6 per cent. They opened 93 to ⅜, advanced to 93⅜, buyers declined to sellers, and closed 93⅛ to ⅜. 12 and 13 shares were firm during the early part of the day, prices slightly improved, but they closed dull at above ⅛ per cent. below their highest point, with very little business doing.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, THURSDAY.—The advance of 1 per cent. to-day in the Bank rate of discount has naturally excited considerable sensation, but has not produced any bad effect. The stock markets exhibit remarkable steadiness in the face of this movement. The strong action by the Bank tends to stimulate confidence. Consols are quoted about 1-16 per cent. higher than the close yesterday. The reduction in British Railway Stocks varies from ¼ to ⅜ per cent.; but the quotations are nominal. Early this morning the French Funds showed a fresh reduction of ⅛ per cent. It is generally feared that the Bank of France will put on another ½ per cent.; its present rate is about 4 per cent. In Paris, accounts from America are looked for with much anxiety, the fear of a monetary crisis occasioning more apprehension than anything else.

FRENCH FUNDS.

PARIS, THURSDAY, 3-40 P.M.—The Bourse continues flat and depressed. Rentes closed 69·65, or 25 centimes lower than yesterday.

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET, Nov. 15.—Supplies—Fat stock season ably large. Trade generally heavy. Beasts declined 2d, inferior and coarse to 4d; calves 4d per 8lbs. Other stock stationary. Beef, 2s 6d to 4s 10d; mutton, 3s 2d to 5s 4d; veal, 3s to 4s 6d; pork, 4s to 5s 6d per 8lbs. Beasts 1,100; sheep, 4,800; calves, 450; pigs, 340. Foreign—Beasts 600; sheep, 1,250; calves, 280.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET, Nov 15.—A further rise in the Bank rate to 6 per cent. has depressed the produce market. Sugar quiet, but prices remain steady. Coffee quiet, prices is lower. Tea quiet. Rice, good inquiry, market very firm. Saltpetre quiet, a little fine sold at 43s 6d. Hemp, 700 bales Manilla taken in at £25. Jute, 7,000 bales by auction, going at a decline of 20s. Tallow—market steady at 61s 6d; spot, 61s to 62s 6d spring.

COLONIAL WOL SALES, NOVEMBER. 15.—These sales commenced this afternoon with a full average number of home, but with a very moderate number of foreign buyers in attendance. Generally speaking the biddings have ruled steady, but by no means active. Sydney and Port Phillip qualities have realised ½ to 1s per lb on rates of least sales. Fine Cape fleeces have changed hands at fully previous rates, but inferior qualities have ruled somewhat easier. Mr. N. P. Hughes has offered 2,528 bales.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET, NOV. 15—There is nothing doing in the market to-day.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, NOV. 15.—5,000 bales sold, including 2,000 for export. Market dull.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, NOV. 15.—Market opens dull at yesterday's rates, but the sales will probably exceed yesterday's, and be perhaps about 5,000. Imports 950; previously 2,865.

MANCHESTER CORN MARKET, NOV. 15—Market well attended this morning, and was of a very quiet character, with a limited business transacted. Flour was sold slowly at barely late rates. Very little doing in flour, and whilst prime qualities of French were held firmly American would have been parted with at a reduction of 6d per barrel. English was altogether neglected, and only nominal in value. Oats and oatmeal cheaper. Beans heavy. Indian corn declined 1s per quarter.

BIRMINGHAM, CORN MARKET, NOV. 15.—At to-day's market there was a full supply of wheat, but at a reduction of 2s per quarter lower. Top oats maintained their value; beans at previous rates; peas 1s per quarter cheaper. The millers reduced their rates in the price of flour 3s per sack.

EDINBURGH CORN MARKET, NOV. 15.—As usual at Hillow fair farmers brought forward large supplies of all grain to market to-day, and, from the wet state of the weather during the week, the condition was a good deal affected. Home wheat sold slowly at fully 1s per quarter under last week's rate. Foreign slow sale. Old was firmly for extreme rates, but new was a good deal pressed, ex ship, and although offered rather under last week's rates, few transactions took place. Scotch barley commands last week's rates; foreign, not much offering, and brings late rates. Oats fully 1s per quarter cheaper; foreign quite neglected. Beans scarce, and as dear; white peas not so free sale. Flour, 1s per sack cheaper. Weather fine to-day.

EDINBURGH CATTLE MARKET, NOV. 15.—(From John Swan & Sons.)—Supply of fat cattle limited, the bulk being shown at Hillow fair; demand dull, and prices a shade lower, with part left. Sheep fair—Demand for best qualities at fully last week's rates, and a good clearance effected. Top prices of best beef, 8s; secondary, 7s to 7s 6d per 14lbs. Top prices of mutton, 8d; current, 7d to 7½d per lb. Fat cattle, 220; sheep, 3,540.

GLASGOW IRON MARKET, NOV. 15.—No. 1, 51s 6d to 52s 0d; mixed Nos. warrants, 52s 9d to 53s 0d; No. 3, 50s 9d to 51s 0d. Market very firm.

BELFAST PORK MARKET, NOV. 15.—Pigs in market, 1,079; prices from 55s 6d to 62s 6d.

CORK CORN MARKET, NOV. 15.—White wheat, 26s to 28 9d; red wheat, 24s to 25s. oats 11 2d to 15; 8 1 barley, 4 0d to 20s 8d.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, NOV. 15.—First, 114s; second, 110s; thirds 102s; fourths, 96s; fifths, 85s; sixths, 68s. 1,800 in market.

SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET—THURSDAY.

The supply of beasts much larger than on this day week. There was a good demand for prime heifer and bullock beef, at fully former quotations; but second rate and inferior cattle were more difficult to sell. There was a good supply of sheep, with a brisk demand at a shade higher prices. The primest heifer and bullock beef, 56s to 60s per cwt sinking offal; second rate and coarse beasts 40s to 48s per cwt do. The best wedder mutton, 7½d to 7¾d per lb in sink; inferior and ewes, 6½d per lb do. Veal, 6d per lb in sink.

CAVANAGH AND BULL, Salesmasters, Smithfield.

Dublin Butter Crane.—Firkin Butter, first quality, 108s per cwt.; second, 102s; third, 96s; cool butter, 104s to 13d per lb.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE—WEDNESDAY.

The arrivals of English grain since Saturday have been small, those of foreign are to a fair extent.

The attendance at to-day's market was small, and the business transacted limited at the prices of Monday last.

ARRIVALS THIS WEEK.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Beans.	Peas.	Flour.
English	930	1190	340	—	—	360 brls.
Scotch	—	—	—	—	—	—
Irish	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign	13,400	1,540	9,130	—	—	— brls.
						21900 brls

LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

TIMES OFFICE,
Four o'clock, a.m

NAPLES.

NAPLES, 12TH.—After a combat on the 12th, the Bourbon troops re-entered Gaeta. The Piedmontese have occupied a fresh position round the town. The garrison of Gaeta numbers less than 10,000 men.

TURIN, THURSDAY, Nov. 15.—The *Opinione* publishes a dispatch from Naples, announcing that General Goyon and Admiral Barbier de Tinan had been decorated by Francis II. with the Grand Cross of the Order of Saint Januarius.

The Piedmontese will occupy the town of Ponte Corvo.

CONSPIRACY AT GAETA.

An Italian journal says a conspiracy has been discovered in the garrison of Gaeta, having for its object the death of Francis II. and the capture of the other Princes of the blood. Two officers, a sergeant, and an Irishman, have been shot, but as the plot is extensive and well-concerted, it will be difficult to follow it in all its ramifications.

ROME.

The Rome correspondent of the *Daily News* says, it appears certain that the question of the Pope's departure from Rome was warmly discussed at the last council of Cardinals presided over by his Holiness, but that the council broke up without coming to any decision.

VENETIA AND HUNGARY.

The *Espero* of Turin says, the Austrian preparations for war in Mantua are continued, and the idea of attacking the Piedmontese, upon the whole, still exists. The Austrian officers do not conceal it.

The *Vienna Post*, referring to the pacific assurances at the Lord Mayor's banquet, says that the tempests of winter are at present the only preservatives against war, and adds—" We may preserve peace for two or three months to come. A maritime insurance would, perhaps, guarantee it even for that interval.

A Vienna letter says that attempts have been made to introduce arms into Hungary. It is said that vessels coming from England, especially some colliers from Hull and Newcastle, are engaged in this contraband trade."

GERMANY.

DRESDEN, THURSDAY, Nov. 15.—In to-day's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies M. Viedel proposed the re-establishment of the German Central Power, with the addition of the necessary popular representation.

THE EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH.

PARIS, WEDNESDAY.—The Empress left St. Cloud before daybreak this morning, for Scotland. The Emperor escorted her to the Northern Railway Station, and afterwards presided at a Council of Ministers. The Government evening journals received orders not to speak of the departure. The Paris letter of the *Daily News* says that the low-spirited state in which the Empress has been since the death of her sister renders her more than ever accessible to priestly influence, and that, being unable to influence the Emperor, she wishes to be out of the way, in order the more completely to wash her hands of all responsibility for the events that are likely to occur in Rome.

The Emperor was to go to Compeigne to-morrow. A pamphlet has appeared in Paris, suggesting that the Emperor should concentrate in his own person political and religious supremacy.

CHINA.

The *Moniteur* says that a dispatch from General Sir Hope Grant, dated 27th September, and which came from Aden by telegram to her Majesty, fully authorises the hope that a fresh course will not be necessary, and that the Chinese Government will have hastened to sanction the conditions already consented to by the plenipotentiaries. Taig-Chou, where alone they will negociate, is only ten miles from Pekin.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle accompanied the Prince of Wales to Windsor Castle.

AMERICA.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE, VIA FARTHEL POINT, PER S.S. CANADIAN.

NEW YORK, NOV. 3RD.—The steamships Borrissia, for Southampton, and City of Washington, for Liverpool, have sailed from this port, the former taking about 250,000 dollars in specie on freight. On the Stock market a firm tone prevails. The following are the the latest quotations :—Erips, 31 ; York Centrals, 82½ ; Illinois Central, 72. The cotton market is quiet, and middling uplands are quoted 11½ to 11¼ per lb. Breadstuffs are depressed, and wheat has declined one to two cents per bushel.

Provisions dull, but without change. Freights have generally advanced.

NEW ORLEANS, NOV. 2ND.—The sales of cotton in this market for the past two days amount to 19,000 bales at unchanged quotations.

The following dispatch is from the *Times* :—

PLYMOUTH, 10 A.M.—The Hero was accompanied by the Orlando as well as the Himalaya. The weather is fine. The Hero does not appear to have suffered much from the gales. His Royal Highness will be received at the landing-place by the Plymouth volunteers, and a Guard of Honour of the 12th Regiment. One hundred will form a Guard of Honour on the platform at the railway station. The ground is kept by 100 men of the 61st Regiment.

PLYMOUTH, NOON.—The Prince has just left by special train for Windsor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The West India Mail steamer has arrived with 446,000 dols in specie.

Mr. Pope Hennessey, M.P., has just passed through Paris, on his way to Rome.

SHREWSBURY RACES.

Monksmoor—Nabob's Daughter, 1 ; Earl of Essex, 2 ; Atamin, 3. Six ran.

Column—Horace, 1 ; Dreadnought, 2 ; Alderman, 3. Seven ran.

Longlan—Miss Juliet, 1 ; Juliet, 2. Four ran.

Handicap Plate—Rosedale, 1 ; Atamin, 2 ; Lady Peel, 3. Nine ran.

Steeplechase—Dan, 1 ; Topsy, 2 ; Magenta, 3.

Handicap Sweepstakes—Chantress, 1 ; Pentwick, 2. Four ran.

Winnstay Cup—Lord of Manor, 1 ; Sporting Life, 2. Four ran.

Acton Stakes—Duplicity, 1 ; Pescatore, 2. Eight ran.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, MARY-ST.—A course of lectures on the Book of Psalms, is being delivered in this church every Friday morning, at half-past eleven o'clock. Subject for this morning's lecture—" Psalm, lxxiii."

MOLYNEUX YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The usual weekly meeting will be held on this (Friday) evening, at 45, Molesworth-street, at eight o'clock. Scripture-reading, John 3. Adjourned Debate—" Is the use of intoxicating drinks as a beverage injurious ?"

ST. JUDE'S CHURCH, RICHMOND.—Special sermons are announced to be preached in this church on Sunday evenings. The Ven. John Gregg, D.D., will preach on Sunday evening next, Divine service commencing at seven o'clock.

DUBLIN LITERARY UNION.—The usual weekly meeting of this society will be held in the school-room, 64, Whitefriar-street, on this (Wednesday) evening, when the Rev. J. H. Monahan, B.D., will deliver a lecture on " The Antecedents of the English Reformation." Chair to be taken at a quarter past 8 o'clock. Admission free. The public are invited.

THE GREAT FIRE IN KILDARE-STREET.—FINDING OF THE THIRD BODY.—Yesterday the workmen employed in clearing the foundations of the ruins of the Kildare-street Club, discovered the body of the third of the females who perished in the flames. The remains were taken to South Anne's livery stables, to await an inquest.

INQUEST.—Dr. White held an inquest yesterday upon the body of a male infant lying dead in the house No. 33, Cross Kevin-street. It appeared from the evidence that the body was found in a box inside the church-yard, Kevin-street, on yesterday morning, and upon examination it was found to have been still-born. Verdict accordingly.

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—The first evening scientific meeting for the session of 1860-61 will be held on Monday evening, November 19, at eight o'clock, in the Board-room, when the following communications will be read :—1. R. Kinahan, M.D.—Remarks on the Ophidium Imberbe. 2. Mr. John Locke—On Polar Explorations. In the lecture theatre of the Dublin Statistical Society the following papers will be read :—1. Mr. O'Shaughnessy, secretary, will read the report of the council on the opening of the fourteenth session of the society. 2. Dr. Hancock—On the results of the Aberdeen Industrial Feeding Schools, as contrasted with the workhouse system of rearing pauper children.

PRESENTATION.—We feel gratified in referring to an interesting and handsome tribute of respect and affection bestowed upon the Rev. Mr. Gregg, of Balbriggan, by his numerous attached and zealous friends in that district. The offering consists of a handsome silver tea and coffee service, bearing the following inscription :—Presented to the Rev. James Fitzgerald Gregg, A.M., on his resignation of the chapelry of St. George's, Balbriggan, by the congregation as a grateful and affectionate memorial of his ministerial labours during an incumbency of ten years. Nov., 1860." The address presented to the rev. gentleman, and his reply, will be found in our advertising columns, and are of a peculiarly interesting character.

PEDESTRIANISM.—MR. HOARE'S TASK.—At twelve o'clock noon, on Monday next, the above-named persevering and spirited amateur athlete will have completed his herculean feat of walking 1,000 miles in 1,000 separate, consecutive hours, should his physical energies hold out through the brief—but by far the most trying—number of days and nights remaining. He is still strong on his legs, but it is difficult now to make him from his hasty snatches of repose. Mr. Jewett still continues to afford him, unceasingly, his valuable and kindly services ; indeed, no one else can rouse him. Mr. Hore intends, should his strength permit, to walk for eight hours beyond that at which his feat shall have been accomplished, so as even to out-do the performance of the celebrated Captain Barclay.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY OF PLATE AT SHANKILL.—On the night of the 13th inst., the residence of Clotworthy Macartney, Esq., was broken into, and the whole of the plate, numbering about 90 articles, was stolen. It appears that the plate was kept in a box, in a bed-room occupied by two women servants, one of whom (the cook) saw it safe when retiring to bed at twelve o'clock on the night of the robbery. On getting up in the morning, she found the plate box in the kitchen floor, empty, and one of the kitchen windows open. Phineas Riall, Esq., J.P., assisted by Head-constable Mercer, was engaged during the whole of the 14th, in investigating the affair.

RAILWAY FROM ROSCOMMON TO CASTLEREA.—The Government engineer has arranged to inspect this line on Thursday, the 15th instant. We believe several of the directors will accompany him in this inspection. It is highly creditable to the contractors that, despite the unfavourable season, they are only a few days behind the time specified for opening the line. After the Government officer has inspected it, the railway will be opened for traffic, and conveyances for passengers and for goods are, at the same time, to be placed between Castlerea and Castlebar. The accommodation which this will afford the public is, that it will at once bring Dublin some thirty miles nearer to the Tuam line, and it will save an hour and a half in the journey.

THE LATE ALDERMAN SHEEHY.—A meeting of the magistrates of the county Clare, convened by the Lord Lieutenant of that county, Lord Inchiquin, was held at the court-house, Ennis, on yesterday. Among those present were, Lord Inchiquin (in the chair), Lord Dunboyne, Sir Hugh Dillon Massey, Bart., John Gabbett, H. Spaight, Esqrs., &c. The following resolution was adopted, and a sum of £150 subscribed for the arrest of the perpetrators of this attrocious crime :—

"We the undersigned magistrates subscribe the sum placed opposite our respective names, for such information as shall lead to the apprehension and conviction of any of the persons engaged in the murder of Mr. Wm. Sheehy, at Ayla, on the 23d of October, 1860, within twelve months from the date hereof ; one-fourth of the said sum will be given for such information as shall lead to the conviction of any of the parties concerned in the murder."—*Clonmel Chronicle.*

CLONMEL.—Great excitement has been caused here by the arrest and committal for further examination by George G. Goold, Esq., R.M., of a respectable looking person named Crvane, aged about sixty years, a native of the county of Kerry, on a charge of exciting a labouring man, unknown in Caher, to murder the Rev. Mr. Herbert, a much-respected Protestant clergyman, residing near Castle Island, in that county. It would be injudicious, and might tend to the frustration of justice, to publish particulars for the present, but the information and depositions were sufficient to warrant the very experienced and impartial magistrate in committing the accused to the jail of this town for examination.—*Ibid.*

DUNDRUM PETTY SESSIONS, NOV. 13TH.—Connor v. Parr.—This was a case of game trespass on the lands of Leckneck, which had been before the bench on two previous occasions. The plaintiff having failed to prove his title to the lands in question, and several witnesses having been examined on the part of the defendant, who proved their right to the lands in common with other tenants, the magistrates dismissed the case, on the grounds that the plaintiff had not shown any exclusive right to the said lands. Mr. J. A. Curran appeared as counsel for the defendant.

ATTACK ON THE PROPRIETOR OF THE "SLIGO INDEPENDENT."—On Saturday night last a cowardly attack was made on Alexander Gillmor, Esq., the proprietor of the above paper. Mr. Gillmor was standing in his shop, leaning on the counter, about eight o'clock on the night in question, when a ruffian came in, and, without saying a word, struck him a violent blow on the eye. Such was the force of the blow that Mr. Gillmor was completely stunned, and sent staggering against a book case behind, leaving him pouring blood from the nose. The fellow then made his escape. There was a fellow in the shop at the time—Dr. Lougheed, Mrs. Gillmor's sister ; but the consternation caused was so great that the fellow got clear off. Dr. Lougheed immediately pursued him, but could not come up to the coward, who made good use of his legs. His escape was made the more easy by a gang of fellows who cleared the way for him to pass and then blocked it against any pursuer as he run up Market-street. There was considerable excitement for a time, some of the people mistaking the affair for an insurrection, but it was soon recognised that this attrocious act was committed by, or at the instigation of, some of the recently returned "Irish Brigade," some members of which are known to have expressed themselves in hostile terms towards the *Independent*. Mr. Gillmor is a gentleman held in high estimation by all respectable classes of his fellow-townsmen, and the only reason that can be assigned for the outrage is an article which appeared in the *Independent* last week, under the heading of "Charity Boys," which appears to have aroused the anger of his Holiness' 60th Regiment of the Old and Bold, who, it will be remembered, were last in the field and first out at the great battle when six Sardinian hosts were shot by the brave Brigade. There is as yet no clue to the assailant, but it is to be hoped that he may not continue long undiscovered.

LONGEVITY.—An old Englishman, named James Morton, has been discovered by a census marshal, in the town of Elbridge, New York, whose age is 110 years.

A number of members of the English Bar propose to invite Mr. Berryer, the distinguished French advocate, to a dinner, to be given in one of the halls of the Inns of Court.

Correspondence.

THE LATE FIRES—PRESERVATION OF LIFE AND PROPERTY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—Your account of the sad fires which occurred in this city, between Saturday evening and Monday morning, is doubtless, true in all its details, and to persons having house property in Dublin, as I have, no matter whether insured or not, that portion of it which reflects on the insufficient supply of water, on the late and similar cases of disaster, "in the second city," cannot be too often repeated and rung in the ears of the public, and especially of those persons entrusted with the care and protection of the city. Of late, fires in Dublin have been of rather frequent occurrence and the cry out and censure of the Pipe-water officials against the tardiness of Insurance Companies in getting up their fire engines, with their leaky and too short hose attached, and the censure of the Insurance Companies on the want of a sufficient supply of water, are just in proportion to the magnitude of the mischief done—the greater the destruction of property and life, the greater and louder the mutual crimination.

I often think, should a fire break out in a house in any of the suburbs, what would become of a whole village, or series of terraces, but utter demolition? Surely, those who live out of the city must go to their beds with fear and trembling when they see those in it, having a partial supply of water, and when the destroyer comes suddenly in the night, or even day time, the means of preserving life and property are found to be inadequate.—Your obedient servant,

D. D.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—Permit me, through your valuable columns, to say a word about our fire institutions, and to recommend an improvement in same.

I was an eye-witness to absolute neglect of the city authorities on Sunday evening last, at the lamentable loss of property in Henry-street. At 9-5 p.m. I saw a light, and within a very few moments it was on the spot, and from that time till 9-50, p.m. there was neither sign of engine, brigade, police, nor any means of quenching the fire ; and when all the paraphernalia did arrive, such (I cannot call it anything else than) sheer humbugging I have never witnessed at any fire, of which I have seen a goodly number. Actually the engine-keepers did not know their own hose, and the scandalous conduct of the police (nearly as bad as that of the College, some time since,) was highly reprehensible. Now, I know that property could have been saved if a single life more could have been preserved than those which Mr. Hughes was, singlehanded, the honoured instrument, under God, of saving.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

November 14.

FIRE-ESCAPES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—The recent fearful losses of life by fire in this city call loudly for the establishment of a society similar to that one at present in such successful operation in London—we allude to the "Royal Society for the protection of life from fire." By its instrumentality alone, upwards of one hundred lives have been saved during the last year in that city, and at present its establishment consists of seventy-two fire escapes, provided with all the newest and most approved means of rescuing persons from buildings in which destructive fires have broken out. Upwards of £5,000 a year is collected in London, solely by voluntary subscription, for this object. Is it not a national disgrace that Dublin contains only one fire-escape, and that that one cannot be got at when wanted.

We are, at present, organising a society on the same footing as the London one for this city, and will feel most happy to receive the names of those anxious to co-operate in this undertaking, in addition to those of several influential citizens who have promised their assistance and support. We hope in a few days to publish a list of the subscribers, and also the names of a provisional committee.—We are, sir, your obedient servants,

RICHARD DANIELL, M.B.,
30, Lower Baggot-street.
S. D. DOUGAL, C.E.,
27, Lower Pembroke-street.

LONDON IRISH VOLUNTEERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Cranna, Portumna, 12th Nov., 1860.

SIR,—I perceive by your impression of the 10th instant that it is intended to form a committee to receive subscriptions to present our countrymen (the London Irish Rifle Volunteers) with colours, on the coming 17th of March next. As an honorary member of the corps, I will deem it a favour if my name is added to the committee. Indeed, I feel much interest in the movement.—I remain, sir, your very obedient servant,

ARTHUR NUGENT.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

DEAR SIR,—I have read a letter in your paper, condemning the design for the above church in a wholesale manner. If your anonymous correspondent would take the trouble of calling on any member of the committee, he would learn that there is not entertained any idea of placing figures in any part of the church, either inside or out. As to the crosses on the tops of the minarets, &c., they are details which have still to be considered, and, no doubt, will be closely examined by the Archbishop and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners before they finally state their approval of the design. In reply to his letter remark, "that he will not give a sixpence, and that he knows many others of the same mind," I beg to say that he knows many others of the same mind," I beg to say that it has not at all alarmed the committee, who know that they have the good-feeling and good wishes of the citizens with them, as is shown by the list of subscriptions, which now amount to £3,524.—I remain, your obedient servant,

WM. ACHESON, Honorary Secretary.

November 15, 1860.

STEAM PACKET COMPANYS' CLERK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—Now that the Banks in both England and Ireland are beginning to appreciate the services of their clerks in a substantial manner, would it not be well to call public attention to the Steampacket Companies, who up to the present have escaped observation ? I am credibly informed that the clerks in these last-mentioned establishments are anything but liberally rewarded, although hard worked and sedulously attentive to their duties. I think you would confer a boon upon these gentlemen by publishing this letter.—Your obedient servant,

A SUBSCRIBER.

November 13, 1860.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Dublin, Nov. 14, 1860.

DEAR SIR,—Permit me, as a constant reader of your excellent journal, to make a few observations with regard to the conduct of the Dublin police.

On Saturday night last, I was walking down Grafton-street with a gentleman, and saw a woman break a gentleman's umbrella, and then saw himself. All this occurred while Policeman 116 B was on the other side of the street. Of course, he would not take him into custody while the woman was drunk, and was saying " Hurrah for the Pope's Brigade" and " To hell with all Protestants." Then, when 186 B was called, he did not take the charge, as he had been sheltering in a court at hand, and could not see the assault committed. 116 B told some seven or eight gentlemen, if we did not " clear off" he would take us to College-street Station. Such, sir, is the benefit householders derive from paying taxes to support such men.

I have travelled through several countries, and never did I see such an abuse of power. I have read in the public journals of the outrages committed by the deposed "Sbirri" of the ex-King of Naples, and am not surprised to see by today's paper that they came forward in a body to defeat justice.—Faithfully yours,

A TRAVELLER.

Coursing.

LIMERICK COURSING CLUB.—Nov. 14.

Stewards—W H Barrington, W H Massey, G F Wise, J Spaight.
Slipper—Michael Callaghan.
Judge—Ralph Westropp, Esq.

THE ST. LEGER AND SILVER PUPPY CHALLENGE CUP.

First Ties.

Mr Foley's Sheriff of Kerry beat Mr Fosberry's Fireaway.
Mr G F Wise's What's-to-win beat Mr J Scott's Stiletto
Mr G F Wise's Wild Rose beat Mr J Scott's Sniletto (absent).
Mr T Fosberry's Cricket beat Mr J Scott's Smuggler (absent).
Mr J Russell's Rector beat Mr J C Delmege's Do-the-Boys.
Mr G F Wise's Wet Cloud beat Mr F Fosberry's Hermione.
Mr J C Delmege's Derby beat Mr J Spaight's St Catherine.
Mr T Fosberry's Fireaway beat Mr Clinker's True Blue.
Mr W H Massey's Miss Cheese beat Mr Clinker's Hippolyta (disqualified).
Mr W H Massey's Standard Bearer beat Mr T Fosberry's Hippolyta (disqualified).
Mr Gabbett's Blanc beat Mr Foley's Ivanhoe.

Second Ties.

What's-to-win beat Sheriff of Kerry.
Cricket beat Wild Rose.
Wet Cloud beat Rector.
F Sharp beat Standard Bearer.
Mi-a Cheese beat Standard Bearer.
Blanc a bye.

As will be seen by the above return, six dogs remain in, two of Mr Massey's, two of Mr Wise's, and two of Mr Fosberry's.

As usual, Mr. Westropp, the judge, rode well up to the dogs, and gave his decisions in that quick style which showed him to be quite up to his business.

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the members of this society was held yesterday, at one o'clock, at their offices, Westlandrow, for the purpose of receiving the report and statement of accounts—

Sir GEORGE HODSON, Bart., in the chair.

There were present—Hon. St. John Butler, Sir Robert Shaw, Bart. ; George Roe, Esq., D.L. ; Henry Farren Darley, Esq. ; Wm. Collier, Esq. ; Maziere Esq. ; Alderman Mackey, Dr. Croker, Maziere Brady, Esq. ; Captain Isacke, J. W. Lemaigne, L. G. Watson, Esq. ; J. G. Rathborne, Esq. ; Nathaniel R. Powell, Esq.

Ambrose Balfe, Esq., having read the minutes of the former meeting, they were confirmed.

The following report was then submitted :—

In bringing before you the thirty-first annual report of the Royal Horticultural Society of Ireland, your council have the satisfaction of being able to speak most favourably of its steady progress and continued prosperity. Having made this gratifying statement, they feel that further preface would be unnecessary, and they therefore proceed at once to details. They commence with your exhibitions, which your council are happy to say were in every way most successful. Your society was singularly favoured as regards weather, and that, too, during a season of a most exceptional character. The attendance on each occasion was large, and the aggregate receipts considerably exceeded those of any previous year. Regarding the exhibitions in a still more important point of view, your council feel that they best express public opinion in bearing testimony to the skill of the cultivators, and the spirit of your leading exhibitors. Examples of the former will readily recur to you, and by the exertions of the latter, many of the rarer and most interesting recent introductions appeared as soon on your stages as on those of the leading metropolitan exhibitions. Your council refer, too, with pleasure, to another gratifying feature, viz., the increased care bestowed on the specimens in the several sections, and the improved taste manifest by the way in which they were prepared for exhibition.

Competition next calls for remark. Several new and valuable exhibitors have come forward ; the entries have been very numerous, and have shown an increase on the whole of fifty-two over those of the last year. Your prizes in most instances have been keenly competed for, as is best evidenced by the prize list lately paid, which exceeded that of 1859 by the sum of £70.

Members and their Subscriptions—It is very gratifying to be able to report an unusually large accession of influential members from all parts of the country, and that the subscriptions, with few exceptions, have been satisfactorily paid.

Expenditure—The prize list this year presents a very heavy item in your expenses, being little short of £500. All necessary repairs and painting have been attended to ; additional new tables and pedestals have been procured, and the stages of another of your large marquees of wood. There is not the smallest claim against your society outstanding. A further sum of £111 9s 2d has been funded : you have now there remains a balance in hands of £15 10s 9d to meet current expenses.

The schedule for the ensuing year has been carefully revised, and the value of the prizes much increased, especially in the sections devoted to the encouragement of the more substantially useful products of horticulture. In order further to extend the beneficial influences of your society, it is proposed to place one or more of the society's large silver medals at the disposal of the principal provincial horticultural societies, for the encouragement of the cottager, or for any other object such societies may consider most desirable. On the whole, your council trust that the schedule for 1861 will be found liberal to as full an extent as prudence and due regard to contingencies will allow. Your council feel that they would be liable to the imputation of ingratitude were they to close this report without expressing their deep sense of obligation to the public generally for their continued support. They would further tender their best thanks to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant for his valuable patronage, as well as for the substantial donation to the funds of the society. They offer, too, their best acknowledgments to the patrons of the society, to whose liberality its prosperity is much indebted. To the metropolitan press, the Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Railway Company, and those other public bodies who have so frequently exerted themselves in furtherance of the interests of your society, they would offer their best thanks. Indulging a confident hope that your society will continue its steady onward progress, and still further share in the increasing prosperity of the country, your council beg now to return to your hands the trust you have so often confided to them.

The above report was unanimously adopted.

The following gentlemen were proposed and elected to form the council for the ensuing year :—

COUNCIL.

Chairman—Sir Robert Shaw, Bart, D L ; Hon St John Butler, Maziere John Brady, Esq ; Thomas Bewley, Esq ; C Phillips Crosier, Esq, M D ; Edmund J D'Olier, Esq ; Michael Farrell, Esq ; A Upton Gledstanes, Esq ; Joseph Hone, Jun, Esq ; Alderman Mackey, Wm Plant, Esq, D L ; J W Lane, Esq ; Alderman Macauley, Wm Plant, Esq, M D ; George Roe, Esq, D L ; J Garnett Rathborne, Esq ; Hans Hamilton Wood, Esq, D L ; L G Watson, Esq ; J R Dombrain, Esq ; Frederick J Isacke, Esq ; N R Powell, Esq ; Wm Jameson, Esq.

A vote of thanks having been passed to the chairman (J. Lentaigne, Esq, D.L., occupying the second chair) the meeting separated.

LICENSED GROCERS' AND VINTNERS' ASSOCIATION.

At the last meeting of the above body, held at the society's rooms, William-street—Mr. D. Flanagan, in the chair—subscriptions were received from Messrs. Camac, Hall's-bridge, Tunney, do ; Mr. Kelly, do ; Miss Connolly, do ; Mrs. Quarney, Mr. James Loten, Rathmines ; Mr. Coffey, do ; Mr. Reilly, do, by Mr. M'Givney, who stated that these subscriptions were very cheerfully given him.

The members were engaged during the meeting discussing the financial affairs of the association.

SOUTH DUBLIN UNION.

The usual weekly meeting of the board was held yesterday—

JOHN O. BONSALL, Esq., D.V.C., in the chair.

The following guardians were present :—Messrs. Cornelius Shannon, John Byrne, Andrew Rogers, Edmond Lawless, Thomas Franklin, T. W. Falkner, Simson Ledwidge, Maurice Connor, John Draper, William Cabbledge, J.P. ; W. B. Fottrell, Dr. Owens, and George G. Place, J.P. The Poor Law Inspector was also present.

STATE OF THE HOUSE.

Remaining on previous Saturday, as by last returns, 2,281 ; admitted during the week, 113 ; died, 9 ; remaining, 2,385 ; discharged during the week, 113 ; died, 9 ; remainder 1,103 were sick and infirm, 363 healthy adults, 552 healthy children, and 333 aged and healthy ; out-door, 341. Total, 2,662.

A girl, named Jane Farrell, was reported by the matron for being grossly abusive and insulting language towards her.

Mr. Rogers remarked that this girl was in the habit of giving great trouble to the officers by her insubordinate conduct. She was ordered to be sent before the magistrates.

The election of a wardmaster was then proceeded with, and a man named John Johnson appointed.

Mr. Byrne then rose to propose the following resolution :—" That the Clerk of the Union do summon the Finance Committee for Wednesday next, at eleven o'clock, to consider the state of the finances of the union, with the view of preparing estimates for the rates of 1861, and to report on the several amounts required, as also the poundage rates necessary to raise on the several electoral districts." Mr. Byrne said that as this was the time of the year when they generally took into consideration the striking of the rates for the ensuing year, he did not think it too soon to bring the matter before their notice. According to the clerk's report, the balance in bank to their credit was £300, although the collector-general had given them £390 for the last week. Looking at their financial position he could not help thinking that the time had arrived when they should derive some benefit from the reduction of the expense attending the school. Up to the present no efforts had been made to reduce the expense in that particular, and he should observe that the whole staff for the support of this part of the establishment had been transferred down there as if for the sole purpose of vegetating ; no regard being paid to the necessity of reducing the expenditure. He perceived that, although the number of Protestants in the house, he was happy to say, was limited, they had still two chaplains, at £75 each. Now, he proposed that, as an alteration had taken place as to the Roman Catholic chaplain's salary, he having been reinstated at £100 a year, there should also be an alteration on the other side. Formerly the board paid the Roman Catholic Chaplain £300 a year ; now he was paid but £100. In an ordinary workhouse of more than one clergyman of any denomination ; there was no such thing known under the Poor Law as an assistant-chaplain. It was not creditable to the union to have, under these circumstances, an Assistant Protestant chaplain. The chaplain was never known or heard of in the Protestant ration, and during which time the attention of the chaplain was necessarily divided between the two 160 girls and 130 boys at the sheds, and within a few minutes' walk of the parent house, he saw no necessity for an assistant-chaplain. Taking these matters into account, he contended that the retrenchment of £75 in question should be made, following the retrenchment of the Roman Catholic assistant chaplain.

Mr. Place called Mr. Byrne to order. He said that he was assuming a matter utterly unfounded. Had Mr. Byrne attended the board regularly for the last few months he would have seen that

The Chairman—He presumes that we dispensed with the Roman Catholic assistant chaplain according to the directions of the Poor Law Commissioners.

Mr. Byrne—I assume that the Poor Law Commissioners did what, under the act, they were bound to do.

Dr. Wall—There is nothing of the kind mentioned in the Commissioners' letter to the board.

Mr. Byrne—I deny that there is any authority to pay any one more than is mentioned in the Commissioners' sealed order. That matter was determined by law.

The Chairman—I concur with Mr. Byrne that the Commissioners have not the power to appoint an assistant chaplain. The act states expressly that there should be only one chaplain for each denomination.

Mr. Byrne—Well, in addition to this matter, you have an assistant matron. He admitted that when they had 160 girls in the Tenter house, there was required some person to look after them. But, when they had done away with the Tenter house, and with a full staff in the parent house, he submitted that there was no necessity for that officer, who had so imperfectly discharged her duty there, and no reason why she should be imported to that house, where she would have nothing to do. She was still paid a salary and rations, worth £46 a year. Mr. Byrne concluded by moving his resolution as above.

Mr. Owens said that there was no item in the printed accounts of the union for an assistant-chaplain.

Mr. Byrne said he was not acquainted with the affairs of the union as he was, he would know that there was paid to the Roman Catholic chaplain £300 a year, and to the Protestant chaplain £150 a year, which comprised the salaries of their assistants.

The Clerk explained that the Roman Catholic chaplain was allowed for himself only £100 and the Protestant chaplain £75 a year. They were the only recognised officers, and therefore it was their names only appeared in the accounts.

Mr. Price—And who pays the assistant chaplains ?

The Clerk—The union pays them.

Mr. Price—Then this printed account is wrong and false.

Mr. Byrne then proceeded to say that the assistant matron was not required, and that if she were retained other employment should be found for her. She had proved herself a very efficient officer, and should be made one of the infirm nurses or the like. They had also an assistant, at an expense of £26 a year.

Mr. Piace—No, we have no embroidress, nor have we had one for years.

Mr. Byrne—There is a Miss Dunne who was employed specially for that purpose in the Tenter-house.

The Poor Law Inspector—But she taught the children many of other things besides.

Mr. Byrne—Whatever else she was teaching them was the work of the schoolmistress. This embroidress has been teaching the children things of no value to them in the world. What do the children of a workhouse want to know of embroidery ?

Mr. Place—I have told you before that we have no embroidress, nor have we had one for years.

Mr. Byrne—Well then, you have a workmistress who is quite competent to superintend the children, and you dont want this Miss Dunne at all.

Then a somewhat noisy discussion took place upon the matter, in which Dr. Wall protested against the course taken by Mr. Byrne.

Mr. Byrne said he regretted that his motion, which was dictated mainly by a spirit of just and rational economy, should have met with such opposition. If Dr. Wall was able to adduce any arguments against it, no man was more open to conviction than he was.

Dr. Wall said Mr. Byrne was completely out of order by bringing a motion before the board which was already under the consideration of the committee.

Mr. Byrne said there was an infant schoolmistress at present 3 Roman Catholic schoolmistresses for 160 children, at £35 a year, and there was an infant-schoolmistress to take charge of about a dozen children. He maintained that as the Roman Catholic schoolmistresses could easily divide these children between them, and allow them to dispense with the infant schoolmistress. There was another inconvenience arising from the present arrangement, and it was that, in consequence of bringing down these children from the other branch of the establishment, the accommodation of the house was restricted. The new building was cut up and converted into a way that was never intended. Mrs. Cairncross, who he had said was not wanted there at all, had got the best suite of apartments in it ; she had got two of the best rooms, done up in a superior style, and she now wanted a kitchen range. He visited the school that morning, and found the girls under three mistresses. In the desks there was room for 90 children to write, but there were not 40 writing. He understood that there were 160 Roman Catholic children in the school, and that to give them additional accommodation it was contemplated to take away the schoolroom allotted for the Protestant children, and to stow them somewhere else. He contended that there was already quite sufficient room for the 160 Roman Catholic children.

The Poor Law Inspector—Did you read the report of the medical officer on the subject ?

Mr. Byrne—No, but I know that when there is any effort to economise the funds of the union, it is very easy to set the medical officer in motion ; they are very sensitive beings, and, of course, are charged with the health of the union.

Dr. Owens said he thought the observations of Mr. Byrne very unfair. He believed the medical officers to be quite incapable of committing a job.

Mr. Byrne—I never made any such assertion. I merely said that they were very sensitive beings, and that they were very easily set in motion. I have been in several schools, National schools and others, and I did not see more space allotted in them for 160 children than in this one. It was not right to apportion room to officers that they did not require, and if they got rid of these unnecessary persons, there would be plenty of room for the schoolmistress. In reference to bringing down the present arrangement the only perceived that by the present arrangement the only saving effected would be £126 a year, whereas if a proper arrangement were adopted, and such as he would wish to carry out, the saving would be from £500 to £600 a year, so that, in making out the estimates for the next year, instead of adding to the requirements the sum of £441, he thought it ought to be deducted from them.

Mr. Rogers seconded the resolution.

Dr. Owens said the object of Mr. Byrne seemed to be to get rid of a meritorious officer, and in his opinion they ought to be very slow in supporting a retrenchment for that purpose. If they were to deprive persons of this character of their situations, it was, at all events, the duty of the board to find some suitable employment for them.

Mr. Price moved the following amendment :—" That instructions be given to the finance committee in making their report, to consider specially the claims of the old and meritorious officers who ought to be continued in employment in the house, in situations suitable to their age."

Dr. Owens seconded the amendment.

Mr. Price said that when they considered the conduct of the officer alluded to, who had been in their employment for 21 years, and whose efficiency had been favourably reported upon, he could not understand the opposition which was made against her, and the determined effort to get rid of her. A charge had been some ago made against her, and, when it was investigated, it fell to the ground, and now another attack, though an indirect one, was now made against her. He thought it would be a great thing to deprive an officer of employment after so long a period of service, and who, perhaps, had not the means of getting other employment.

Mr. Rogers said he did not see the necessity of this amendment. The committee did not require instructions upon the matter.

The Chairman said he quite concurred with the spirit of the amendment, but he could not receive it as such. It was quite competent, however, for Mr. Price to move it as a distinct resolution.

Mr. Place then made some observations in reply to Mr. Byrne. He said that there were 160 Roman Catholic children, and from 30 to 40 Protestant children, and that some such person as Mrs. Cairncross was required to look after them. It was the duty of the schoolmistresses, merely to teach the children, but not to look after them after school hours.

The Poor Law Inspector said that with respect to the school-room to which Mr. Byrne had adverted, there was a report from the medical officers to the effect that it was not large enough. It had been inspected, also, by a number of the committee, with Sir Robert Shaw the chairman, who concurred in the recommendation of the medical officers. He, himself, too, before the report of the committee had stated that the school could not safely accommodate the number which it contained. After all this the matter was referred to the board, and the Finance Committee suggested that the arrangement contemplated was the best that could be made.

Mr. Byrne then replied to the preceding speakers, when his resolution was put and carried, without opposition ; Mr. Price's resolution was then put and carried also.

The board then adjourned.

GALWAY PETTY SESSIONS.—MONDAY.

Anthony O'Flaherty, Esq., presided.

Lynch, Charles O'Connell, R.M. ; Lieutenant-Colonel Geoghegan, and Captain Blake Forster.

ILLEGAL INOCULATION.

A young woman named Mary King, *alias* Joyce, was brought up on remand charged with producing several cases of small pox by the application of variolous matter.

Dr. Considine was examined, and deposed that the eruption he saw on the children who had been inoculated was produced by the application of variolous matter.

Sergeant Barry, Killeen station, stated that he saw a child of a woman named Margaret Lee, that was in the small pox, and the mother pointed out the prisoner as the woman that inoculated the child.

The prisoner was sentenced in this case to a month's imprisonment.

The next case was one in which a woman, named Mary Lally, had employed the prisoner to cut her child.

Dr. Considine deposed that he examined the child, and the eruption had the distinctive marks of the small pox.

Mr. A. O'Flaherty said that the mothers themselves were the very parties that promoted the inoculation. If the prisoner went to jail the mothers would find another in her place, and it would go on mill the police brought it home to the mothers. The police like the prisoner all through the country. The only way was to punish the parents.

Sergeant Barry said there were a number of children who

Literature.

THE STRUGGLES OF DICK MASSEY, OR THE BATTLES OF A BOY. By Reginald Tierney. James Duffy, 7, Wellington-quay, Dublin; and 22, Paternoster-row, London. 1860.

We must not allow our readers to be misled into thinking that, with Mr. Duffy's name on the title page, this is a Roman Catholic work. It is evidently the work of a Protestant, and undertaken for the purpose of presenting such a view of the character and condition of the Irish peasantry as will permit extern readers to form an opinion, without having their judgment warped by the prejudices and misrepresentations of ecclesiastical partizans. We must guard also against the being supposed by "Dick Massey's struggles are those of a poor "boy," who meets with difficulties in his attempts to "rise" in the world. The hero of the story is an Irish country gentleman, of the Protestant faith and of Saxon origin, who, notwithstanding those seeming obstacles, solves, in his own experience, the alleged difficulty of living on the best possible terms, and with the most satisfactory results to all parties, with the humble Roman Catholic Irish. The "battles," we need scarcely say, have but little resemblance to those of the Benicia Boy, excepting in the particular of courage, of which Dick has any amount, both moral and physical. But there are "struggles" with wrong, and "battles" with the strong; and to the narration of these Reginald Tierney has devoted an intellect full of vigour in the present, and of promise as to the future. The story is told in a direct and unaffected manner; and the interest is sustained throughout. The various scenes, acts, and characters are presented with freshness and vigour; and in no instance is the reader attempted to be carried away by "fine writing." Indeed, we are inclined to think that, in his conscientiousness in this respect, the writer must have exercised very considerable self-denial; for he allows opportunities for the getting up of "scenes," and for the writing of stirring "passages," to escape which a more ambitious, but less discriminating, writer would have seized upon as the chief materials in his store. But Reginald Tierney draws life-like pictures of Irish characters, incidents, and scenes, and leaves nature to produce its own effect upon the readers mind. We not only welcome the book as a valuable contribution to the literature which is so much required as a medium through which Irishmen may be fairly seen by other men, but we welcome the author as one who is capable of doing much more, and still better, in the same useful field of labour.

Of the manner in which the work is brought out, it is enough to say that author, printer, binder, and publisher have combined their skill to make "Dick Massey" fit to appear in any circle.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PARIS, NOV. 13TH.—The *Monde* has a very sarcastic article on the visit of the English Volunteers, and, from what I hear expressed by French people in general, I can assure you it has only published the truth. It says —"After all the reviews, speeches, and menacing manifestations of the last year, we can only look upon this proposed visit as one of two things—they either come to brave us or else to give us an opportunity of admiring them; for even the *Siecle* itself can be imbecile enough to discover the least cordiality in the visit." It goes on to say—"We are not afraid of them, and we see nothing martial in their red whiskers, and coats of the same hue!" The Volunteers of London may expect to excite curiosity in Paris, but sympathy—never! We gladly *fete* our brave army, returning from its victories—such as Solferino or the Malrkoff—but we accord very little attention to those citizen soldiers who have seen no other fire than that in their kitchens." In this article the *Monde* has really only given vent to the opinions of the mass of the French people. Of course I don't speak of the Government, for that is not their opinion; but, with such a reception awaiting them, the best thing the Volunteers can do is to abandon either their proposed visit, or their uniforms, for assuredly if they come here in military guise they will be ridiculed. Lamoricière has returned to Paris, and was met at the railway station by a number of friends, who accompanied him to his hotel in the Rue Grenelle, St. Germain. I am told he looks careworn and fatigued, and in very low spirits; but, under the circumstances, I don't see how he could well look anything else. Surely he could not be expected to look triumphant and gay. According to the *Toulonnais* the naval squadron for the coasts of Italy is expected to winter in Toulon. The steam transport Sevre is receiving on board provisions and stores, which it will convey to Alexandria, from there to be forwarded to China *via* Suez. The much-talked of iron-plated frigate Gloire is to remain in the Mediterranean for the winter, to test her sea-going qualities and capabilities. The Emperor has ordered the construction of an Imperial Villa at Nice. The site selected, is that of the Lazaretto, on the north of the Villefranche. From his point there is a magnificent view of the Gulf of Nice, and it is also completely sheltered from the east winds so prevalent there. The plan for this villa formed the subject for the architectural prize at the "Beaux Arts" this year, and the successful candidate had the honour of submitting his plan to the Emperor, and of receiving his approval. The agricultural journals are delighted with the present weather, and report that the sowing of the autumn crops in the provinces is progressing most satisfactorily. The Horticultural Society here has ordered the employment, for the future, of very dry sawdust for packing shrubs and plants for travelling, instead of hay or moss, which tended to heat and wither the roots whereas the sawdust keeps them perfectly fresh. The directors of the Lyons Railway have made arrangements to have the second and third class carriages kept their like heated, throughout the winter, in the same manner as those of the first class. The old fashion of collecting autographs of remarkable persons has been revived, and we have regular auctions of autographs established here now, the bidding, in some instances, running very high. A few days ago, a letter from Rachel, and one from Alexander Dumas, addressed to M. Baroche, the Minister, were advertised for sale, but the moment they were found for competition they were seized, having been stolen from the Minister's office; this *contretemps* threw quite a damp on the day's proceedings. The Emperor has just conferred the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour upon the Grand Duke of Saxe Weimar.

FROM THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE GLOBE

PARIS, TUESDAY EVENING.—In a country like this subject to such a shuffling of the political cards of the last half century, in a country so completely the reflex of every change of dynasty or executive, unless a clean sweep is made on each occasion of every subordinate functionary, there will be found in office Governmental agents indisposed to carry out either the spirit or the letter of what is ment at head-quarters. Hence Barbier de Tinan (a Legitimist) "mistook" his instructions off Gaeta, and we now have the dismissal of De Coarcy, French Consul at Ancona, for having lent himself to De Mercode's misrepresentation of Dec. 31st in his despatch. Lamoriciere's long official report of the campaign is out here, and is more like the speech of a defendant before a court-martial than the usual military statement of a general in command. What he was personally engaged in forms the most valuable part of the document; he adopts and endorses Major O'Reilly's account of his defence at Spoleto, and adds that the few Irish [only 70] present at Castelfidardo, under his own eye, fought well. The adventures of the military chest (which seems to have been the ark of this leader in Israel) are suitably dwelt on, but the only new feature in the business is the intimation that the Austrian fleet was fully expected to bar the sea approaches of Ancona against Admiral Persano, assurance to that effect having been conveyed from Trieste to Comte de Quatrebarbes, commandant of the town. Had any such attempt been made, it would be quickly seen whether the Adriatic is really a "German Gulf," as thought at Vienna.

Hungary will not rest satisfied until its immemorial seaport, the harbour of Fiume, is restored, the events of 1849 having caused its withdrawal from any further administrative connexion with that kingdom, and placed it under the Admiralty direction of Venice. The late diploma has, so far from cooling down the ardour of the Hungarians for the recovery of their confiscated rights, powerfully aided in fanning the flame of nationality, while its effect on the other provinces of the empire has been to claim equal concessions as those forced on the Court in the case of Hungary. It is now found that the Kaiser is expectable, instead of being an idol of cast iron Bohemia is not the most backward in its pretensions, and it just now happens that the annual festivities of St. Martin's Day opportunely occur to intensify the local feeling for self-government, or at least some participation in public affairs. The Jews, who are a numerous and wealthy community there, are tolerated under an ancient tenure to trade and dwell at Prague and other Bohemian cities on the solemn condition of sending annually at this period to Vienna a tribute of four geese, that relative to the eaten on St. Martin's feast in Austria, just as at Michaelmas with you. The goose is a national bird in Bohemia, the cause of its popularity being lost in the mist of antiquity, but it is generally understood to have its origin at the burning of John Huss by the Emperor Sigismond. *Houssa* is the Bohemian name of that fowl, which is considered the national crest, in contradistinction to the two-necked eagle of Hapsburg. There is on record a 6xcameter addressed to the Jesuit Canisius, who helped to put down the Reformation there more than Tuly, Watsenstein or Pappenheim, in which John Huss is thus alluded to:—

Tu procul esto Canisi pro nobis exorbat Anser!

The *Northern Bee* brings us a very curious and significant proclamation from Count de Berg, Russian Governor of Finland. He tells his devoted Finns to avoid reading newspaper accounts about Garibaldi and the Italian occurrences, which are suggestive of evil thoughts: no journalist is allowed to publish in local papers anything about Italy: re-annexation to the Scandinavian crown, from which Russia had forcibly wrested this Baltic seaboard, is a dangerous dream which might haunt Finnish pillows during these winter nights, and to the Tempter it is best to say at once, avaunt Satan!

De Berg is well known here, where he was *attaché* to the Russian embassy, and had the reputation of a wag.

A correspondent, writing from Paris on Tuesday evening, says:—

The *Patrie* officially contradicts the statement of an Italian paper to the effect that the French army of occupation was about to take its departure from Rome.

There is no news yet from Gaeta. The *Patrie* asserts that the King has not yet made up his mind to capitulate; and adds that he still retains an army of 15,000 men, which is sufficient for the defence of the fortress.

The *Pays* has the audacity to assert that the Courts of Rome and the Tuileries are on the best terms, and that no coolness whatever has sprung up between them. This day's news affords, by a curious coincidence, a proof of the utter disregard of truth of the Government print. Only two days ago I informed you that the episcopal body in France, headed by the Archbishops of Paris and Bordeaux, had issued pastoral letters urging the clergy and the faithful generally to contribute largely to Peter's pence, and directed the establishment of permanent committees to organise a system of levying funds. M. Billault has addressed a circular to the prefects on the subject; the *Pays*, no doubt, considers it as a token of good-will and cordial sympathy towards Rome.

The vacillating and unreliable policy of Lord John Russell, who, after fraternising with Herr von Schleinitz, now turns round and ranks Prussia in the same category with despotic France and despotic Russia, coupled with the malicious and mendacious attacks of the *Times* on the only Continental ally our own blundering and French intrigue have left us, have produced the effect which might have been anticipated. The Prussian mind has been roused to indignation by the tergiversation of our Foreign Secretary and the falsehoods of the *Times*, and the official Berlin *Gazette* replies in an angry article to the slander of Downing-street and Printing House-square. The article runs thus:—

"For some weeks past a considerable portion of the English press has been indulging in violent attacks on Prussia. The more impassioned this controversy became, and the more it deviated from the rules of justice and truth, the more we felt assured that the improper language employed was not the expression of the sentiments of the English nation. Facts have come to light at intervals to confirm us in this conviction. Against the insults which the *Times* and its imitators have thought proper to throw in the face of a friendly nation, jealous of its honour, influential voices have already been heard through the medium of the English press. Some Englishmen, who have long resided in our country, have come forward to throw light on the incidents which the *Times* has presented to its readers under false colours; and even some of the journals which had spoken of Prussia in no measured terms have acknowledged that the interests of England are not likely to be promoted by offensive attacks on a friendly nation. Had these attacks any sufficient cause? Are there facts to justify a feeling of offence on the part of the English nation towards Prussia? When the Fairy passed the German frontiers at Emmerich, the captain ought to have informed the customs officers on duty where he was going. Accordingly, a telegraphic dispatch was sent to Cologne, saying that an unknown vessel had forced the customs line, where she was detained until an order arrived from Berlin. Such is the fact, for which the *Daily News* compares the Prussian officials to the barbarians of the middle ages. The Macdonald affair is known to everybody. Credible witnesses have deposed that the captain refused to let two passengers enter the compartment they occupied, and used violent language to the inspector, whose interference had been called for. The inspector being disposed to look over the offence to himself, and regard the affair as a simple infringement of the regulations, offered to let Capt. Macdonald proceed on giving the usual bail. This the captain refused, and, owing to the violence of the persons accompanying him, he was handed over to the police. The principal charge, of resisting a functionary in the exercise of his duties, was set aside, and he was mercily condemned to a small fine. Such is the fact on which the *Times* ventures to assert that 'the laws of Prussia seem to be made and enforced by savages.' A room in the debtors' prison, where Captain Macdonald passed his nights—the place set apart for the advocates in the same establishment, where he passed the day, are the 'dark hole' and 'filthy dungeon' described by the *Times*. In hearing the cause, the public prosecutor indulged in an expression which has been represented as an outrage on the English nation. The inquiry made has shown that the prosecutor only spoke of the English travelling on the Continent, who were in the habit of behaving in the manner he described. He is, of course, amenable to the laws for his conduct, and will have to answer for it before the proper authorities. This is the third and last fact which, conjointly with the above, has led the *Times* to say that 'in the eyes of England Prussia brings the Rhine into disrepute.' Is it not wonderful that such monstrous judgments, grounded on such trivialities, have excited severe comments in the German press. It supposed that these incidents were used as favourable pretexts for exciting ill-feeling against Prussia, which for other reasons would have been regarded as very agreeable at the moment. It also suspected that this rudeness to Prussia had something to do with the peculiar politeness of the English press towards the other powers. We will not discuss the justness of these suspicions, seeing that most of the journals that have attacked us have cooled down on reflection. Nothing can be truer than the remark of the *Daily News* that the present state of affairs renders such assaults on Prussia most untimely. Such an admission as this is more likely to remove the unfavourable impression made by recent events than the pompous pictures of British resources drawn by the *Times* and set in comparison with Prussian. Germany well knows by what means England retains her maritime superiority, and that she might find some difficulty in maintaining it if she could not find on the Continent a counterpoise against those rivals whose land forces are incomparably greater than hers. To what point England shall turn her eyes in search of this assistance is a matter for her own consideration; but, to whatever Power she may address herself, that Power will, no doubt, have its own interests to defend, and will make their defence a condition of its good offices. If the organs of the English press are to continue to claim the right of Germany in order to favour Denmark, and in opposition the principles of nationality and liberty precisely where they are in accord with ancient historic rights, such a line of conduct would certainly not contribute to consolidate friendship between the German and English nations. At all events, in the midst of the serious complications of Europe, it is not looking abroad, but the consciousness of our own strength, which gives the feeling of security to a State that has gone through crises more dangerous than any to which England has ever been exposed. Prussia, whose existence is attached to the spirit and destiny of the whole German nation, will find in its unity the strength necessary for any emergency, and if she is forced to unite with a foreign State, it will be with the consciousness that she gives as much as she receives."

The *Prussian Gazette*, however, makes a mistake which it is important to rectify. It is not true that a large portion of the London press have attacked Prussia. The libels of which the *Gazette* justly complains appeared exclusively in the *Times*, in the *Daily News*, and in that unhealthy newspaper fungus which "roots itself" (but not at ease) at the feet of the leading journal. The Conservative journals, and, to do them justice, the immense majority of the press, have loudly and ably protested against them. Prussian officials and Prussian journalists should remember that in spite of bilious leading article writers and politicians of Lord John's calibre, public opinion in England is sufficiently philo-Prussian to enable the Berlin Cabinet to count upon English support when French legions threaten the Rhine.

Some sensation has been made by the telegraphic summary of Garibaldi's farewell proclamation, in which he warns his troops to be in readiness for March next. Whenever he takes the field he may reckon on a large following, for the spirit of adventure seems by no means extinct among the youths of Europe or the mercantilism of the day. From Belgium it is reported that one of Garibaldi's sons is at Liege, purchasing rifled cannon; and from another quarter comes the statement that the new Italian army is to consist of 177 regiments of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, and 54 battalions of bersaglieri. The French army taken in the lump consists of 208 regiments and 21 battalions of Chasseurs. A comparison between these relative figures will enable you to form an idea of the military importance aimed at by the new Italian kingdom.

ITALY.

A letter dated Milan, November 12, states:—

During the last few days there has been some talk of overtures for the capitulation of Gaeta, but no confirmation having been received of the intelligence which first reached us on the subject it may be presumed that these preliminaries have led to no definite result. There is, however, a strong probability that negociations will be soon reopened, with a more successful issue. The inutility of prolonging a resistance, founded on hopes which the dissolution of the Warsaw conference has shown to be groundless, must now at length have become painfully apparent to the understanding of a crownless monarch by divine right, whose urgent appeals to his luckier brethren in the craft have been met by no more tangible response than the despatch of a decoration from the King of Saxony. He may now safely make up his mind "to leave his country for his country's good," before such a step has entirely lost the character of an act of voluntary renunciation. If once allowed to slip, the favourable occasion will be lost for ever. He may now retire from the ungrateful contest with the full consciousness of having satisfied the most rigid claims of kingly "honour," as well as of having in the days of adversity acquired a title to personal sympathies, for which he might in vain have sighed throughout a long career of material prosperity founded upon the tears and sufferings of his people. His fault was the negative but capital one of utter and unremediable blindness to the necessity of the times, and of consequently abandoning himself to the evil instigations of designing counsellors acting under the baneful influence of the enemies and tyrants of the nation. On his accession to the throne, and still more recently after the peace of Villafranca, a golden opportunity was offered to him, by which he might have saved himself and possibly his dynasty, redeemed the legacy of infamy bequeathed by his predecessor, and shared with Victor Emmanuel the glory of having inaugurated a new and splendid epoch of national greatness.

The retirement of Garibaldi is confirmed. On the 9th instant he took an affecting leave of the King and of his companions in arms, and set out for his quiet home in the little island of Caprera. There is in this touching episode something so exquisitely appropriate, so entirely in keeping with the associations of simple dignity and modest heroism awakened by the name of Garibaldi, that I can find no place for the regret which is frequently expressed upon the subject. Still less do I attach any importance to the current reports of neglect, ingratitude, and want of due respect, of which it is frequently alleged that he has been the object. He has, I believe, steadily refused to accept the honours and dignities that were placed at his disposal, or indeed the most trifling testimonial at the hands of the nation which he has called into existence. But what is a star, or a ribbon, or a princely title, to a man whose proudest title is to be Garibaldi; to a man who knows how to conquer a kingdom, to create a nation, and to repose from his labours in the solitude of a barren rock? What a monument is required to perpetuate the memory of one whose name will have an eternal record in the hearts of a grateful people, and on whose grave might one day with truth be written the noble words "*Si quæris monumentum circumspice.* Look round at Italy, free and united; this was his work!"

The volunteers will not be disbanded, except in the case of those who may be desirous of quitting the service. The suggestion that had been made that the achievements of these gallant youths in Sicily and Naples should be specially recognised by the formation of a distinct corps, retaining the name and the special character indicative of its origin, will probably be carried into effect, though we have yet to learn the precise details of the scheme. Turr's division is about to leave the Neapolitan territory, and will be sent to Milan, in order to replace the Tuscan Guards, who return home in a few days.

The enrolment of new volunteers still continues, and all able-bodied men, between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five, not liable to the claims of the conscription, are invited by public notice to inscribe their names for the formation of fresh regiments. The term of service is to be for one year, and the attention of Venetian emigrants is especially directed to the appeal. This is in obvious contravention of the circular issued some time ago by the Minister of the Interior, but it is allowed to pass without interference.

The *Espero* of Turin announces that General Dabormida, Grand Master of the Ordnance, and General Chiolo, Commander-in-Chief of the Engineers, have been entrusted by the Italian Government with the mission of visiting the whole of the peninsula, in order to examine the points which it might be expedient to fortify for the purpose of organising a good system of general defence.

The official *Gazette* of the Kingdom of Italy, of the 10th, publishes the final act of delimitation of the frontier between Sardinia and the Italian provinces of Austria, as definitively fixed by the military commission instituted in conformity with the Treaty of Zurich, of the 10th Nov., 1859. The first section relates to the part of the frontier forming the zone of defence round Peschiera, from the Lake of Garda to the Mincio; the second to that part formed by the Mincio; the third to the part between the Mincio and the Po, from Grazia to Scorzarolo; and the fourth to the part of the frontier formed by the Po.

A Turin letter of the 11th says:—

"The citadel of Alessandria has been selected to receive the prisoners of war taken at Capua, of whom 4,000 have already arrived, and will be incorporated in the national army, with the exception of the officers, as to whom no measure has yet been taken. However, the services of all who may wish to join will be accepted in the grade immediately below that which they held at the time of the capitulation. General de Courten, who had the command in chief of the army of Capua, is expected here immediately. He will be at once liberated, as will also General Scotti. The Marquis Sauli, who represented the Court of Sardinia at St. Petersburg, arrived here yesterday, having been recalled by Count Cavour when the Russian Legation left Turin. M. Sauli writes, that the Italian cause excites no little sympathy in Russia. Among the facts which have been accomplished since the treaty of Villafranca, and does not hesitate to throw a reproach on the Sardinian policy, which, he declares, justifies the recall of the Russian ambassador and the rupture of diplomatic relations between the two countries. So much for the past. As to the future, Prince Galitzin expresses his ignorance of the system intended to be substituted in Italy for that of the federation, which the peace failed to establish; but he remarks that, up to the present time, the pacific and rational solutions promised have not taken place.

AUSTRIA.

According to the latest accounts from Trieste, the Austrian Government, in addition to the fortifications which it is having constructed along the coast of Venice, Croatia, Dalmatia, and other possessions in the Adriatic, has just terminated the establishment of a line of Semaphoric signal stations. When all these works shall have been completed they will be so formidable that, in order to execute any combined offensive operation on the Venetian and Dalmatian coasts it would require a double army and a double fleet, both amply provided with the most modern and most powerful means of attack.

HUNGARY.

We find the following in the *Pesth Gazette*:—

"Letters from Szolnok state that since the publication of the Imperial diploma of the 20th, many of the Hungarian nobles refuse to pay toll on passing the bridges, exemption from such payments having been one of the ancient privileges of the Hungarian nobility. The toll-gatherers, to identify themselves, compel the common people to pay double, and this has produced great discontent throughout the country."

A letter from Pesth of the 9th says:—

The Magyar Sajto, a Hungarian journal of Conservative principles, publishes letters which affirm that the German (Austrian) functionaries of the comitats, which during the last ten years have been designated under the name of Voivodins, declare that they will employ all means to prevent the re-annexation to Hungary, and that they are sending agents into the Servian villages to tell the peasants that, if they demand re-incorporation to Hungary, they will be subjected to statute-labour, and must pay land tax instead of the urbarial one, which is done in Gallicia under the Austrians, but which never existed in Hungary under the National Government. To cause this proceeding of the Austrian agents to be understood it may be well to give some explanations respecting the Servians. This people, at the end of the 17th and the beginning of the 18th centuries, sought refuge in Hungarian territory, and Leopold I. guaranteed them the possession of their nationality and the free exercise of their religion. They were granted 40 villages, and certain military privileges were accorded them, the principal being to pillage the Turks. But the Hungarian Diets in 1791 put an end to this state of things in all districts occupied by them, with the exception of a narrow strip of land on the frontier, and the Servians consequently became like any other citizens of the country, and no longer regarded as foreigners, though their religion and nationality were maintained. And yet the Austrian Government is now endeavouring by false representations to induce them to break off with Hungary! The people on the coast, and especially at Fiume, are demanding on their part to be re-annexed to Hungary, because they know that under her constitution they will enjoy self-government, and that their nationality as Italians will be respected. The people of Trieste, on the contrary, who are also Italians, want to be annexed to Italy."

CHINESE DUPLICITY.

(FROM THE GLOBE.)

The negociations at Tientsin, as described in the dispatches published in the *Gazette* last night, furnish another chapter in the history of Chinese deception The Imperial Commissioners did honour to their accomplishments in these arts a quality which we are happy to say is not to be found even in Tory ranks, the quality of deception. Happily, Lord Elgin and Baron Gros were equal to the emergency, and met it exactly in the right way.

It appears that Kweiliang and Hang-Fuh gave out that they had full powers to treat. The substance of the convention they were required to sign as a condition precedent to cessation of hostilities was communicated to them in conversations as early as the 24th of Sept. Lord Elgin records that they made little "objection to those terms," except to one all-important clause, providing for the payment of an indemnity, one-eighth of which was to be paid down on the nail before the allied forces evacuated Tien-tsin. On the 5th the draught of the convention was unofficially handed to Hang-Ki, and it was understood that the whole should be read over at a preliminary interview on the 7th, and that on the 8th the convention should be signed. So far all seem well. There appeared to be no difficulties in the way. But they were soon interposed. On the 6th, Mr. Parkes and Mr. Wade met Hangki, the Assistant Commissioner, and in the course of this interview it became manifest that neither Hang-Fuh nor Kweiliang, the Commissioners, had full powers to sign the convention and to give it effect, without the formality of a ratification, before it had been approved by the Emperor. On examining the credentials of the Commissioners it turned out that they had falsely stated their titles; that the decree appointed them did not state what they were empowered to do, did not contain any language giving them full powers, nor make any allusion to foreign affairs. Determined to probe the matter to the bottom, Mr. Wade and Mr. Parkes insisted upon seeing Kweiliang, and extracted from him the admission that he had not the powers which he knew, as well as our negociators, would be requisite to give authority to his signature. Had these men not assumed titles to which they had no right, Lord Elgin would not have entered into any negociations with them, but would have brushed them aside, and would have marched on to Pekin as soon as the army was in readiness to move.

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THE BELGIAN CHAMBERS.

The Legislative Chambers of Belgium were opened on Tuesday, according to the terms of Article 71 of the Constitution, which fixes the second Tuesday in November for the commencement of the business of the Session.

M. Rogier, the Minister of the Interior, read the following letter addressed to him by the King:—

"Laeken, Nov. 12.

"My dear Minister,—Up to the latest moment I was in hope that a severe cold under which I am labouring would have been sufficiently subdued as to permit me to open the Chambers according to my intention. But my cough continuing so obstinate it would render it very difficult for me to read my speech. I feel the deepest regret at this disappointment, inasmuch as after those demonstrations so unanimous, affectionate, and patriotic, with which the 29th anniversary of my reign has been commemorated in the capital, as well as in the provinces, it would have been especially agreeable to me, whilst asking the Legislature to give its cordial support to my Government, to testify once more to the representatives of the country how much I am touched by those proofs of attachment and fidelity of the entire population.

"Receive the assurance of my most distinguished sentiments. "LEOPOLD."

The *Independance Belge*, of Wednesday, contains the following respecting the King's inability to open the Chambers:—

"The news published yesterday, (Monday) by the *Moniteur* that indisposition would prevent the King from opening this day in person the legislative session, has occasioned the deepest regret to mingle with the fears entertained regarding the health of his Majesty. We are happy to say, however, that his precious health has not suffered to any serious extent; an obstinate cough, over which the most assiduous care has not yet been able to triumph, is the only cause which obliges our beloved Sovereign not to expose himself to the fatigue of a public reading, and to the rigour of the season.

"We are convinced that we do not fail in the respect which we owe to the august mind of his Majesty when we say that the King would have been happy to seize the occasion of the opening of the Chambers to thank the whole country, represented by its mandatories, for the touching and unanimous marks of veneration and devotion which it has just given him. In asking the Legislature to continue to lend the Government an active and sympathetic assistance his Majesty shows himself so profoundly affected by the testimonies of love which he has received from all parts that he would assuredly have told the Belgian people that those manifestations proved the indestructible nature of the solidarity established between the national dynasty—a shining symbol of the country—and the liberal institutions of which it is so justly proud. But, however precious might have been the Royal expressions for us, there is something a thousand times more precious still: it is the health of the King, of which the prompt re-establishment will recompense us for the unhappy event which we deplore to-day.

"As to the speech from the Throne, necessarily suppressed in consequence of the absence of his Majesty, the Parliamentary custom not being the same with us as it is in England, no person expected that that would have been of great importance with respect to the policy of the interior. The present time is not for us one for the great struggles of parties, and this is comprehended and acknowledged by all, and as to the sentiments by which the majority and minority of the Legislature are actuated on the subject of the address, a single day would have been more than sufficient for the discussion. As there will be no address, the budget of the interior, which is now in a state for discussion, if the Chamber should desire it, will be the ground upon which, if the minority should not withdraw from opposing it, it will be easy to set forth its grievances and to measure its strength.

"We may reckon, therefore, upon a business session, and we felicitate the country thereon." The Chamber, of which the legislative arrearage is rather considerable, will, without doubt, begin, before engaging in anything else, by acquainting itself with what will come before it. The budget of the interior, that of the public debt, the project of law on the examining juries and the degrees of students of the university, and the supplementary project on works of public utility, are all ready; the reports have been made and distributed a long time since; the projects of law concerning warrants, police, and medical discipline, artistic and literary property, and the central savings' bank and pension fund, titles 9 and 10 of the Penal Code, and the budget of public works, are all in the hands of the reporters, and will doubtless be examined very soon. In fine, the reform of our militia laws will terminate worthily the proceedings of Parliament, and will suffice to occupy all the session.

"As to new projects which the Government may have the intention to lay before the Legislature, we avow that we possess no information. But we are entirely disposed to be easy on this point, if the session of 1860-61 will be able to clear off the scores of its predecessors. In trying to do so the Chambers will render a signal service to their country."

RUSSIA.

The Russian semi-official organ, the *Journal de St Petersbourg*, in reply to some observations in the *Nord*, publishes a long document explanatory of the policy of Russia in these latter times, which may be thus summarised:—

The Russian journal, in the first place, states that the Government is not inspired by any of the ideas which some have been pleased to call those of 1815, or retrograde. The reforms which have been resolved on and commenced throughout the whole of the Russian empire, prove that it shares to a great degree in the general ideas of real and regular progress. At home its policy has nothing to call to mind errors which have been for ever and every where condemned. Abroad it has recovered its liberty of action, and has proclaimed its decided intention to follow a national policy, guided by the interests of the country, and founded on the maintenance of its rights and respect for that of others. As regards Piedmont, Russia only entertains for that state the most friendly feelings; her traditions naturally lead her to it; and as to Italy "no Russian nation of interest is irrevocably attached to any particular solution to be given to the problem of her destinies." However, says Prince Gortschakoff, who signs this doctrinal declaration, the question which is debated in Italy is not merely a local one, as it regards the fundamental principles of European society. The writer, starting from that point of view with the facts which have been accomplished since the treaty of Villafranca, and does not hesitate to throw a reproach on the Sardinian policy, which, he declares, justifies the recall of the Russian ambassador and the rupture of diplomatic relations between the two countries. So much for the past. As to the future, Prince Gortschakoff expresses his ignorance of the system intended to be substituted in Italy for that of the federation, which the peace failed to establish; but he remarks that, up to the present time, the pacific and rational solutions promised have not taken place.

AUSTRIA.

According to the latest accounts from Trieste, the Austrian Government, in addition to the fortifications which it is having constructed along the coast of Venice, Croatia, Dalmatia, and other possessions in the Adriatic, has just terminated the establishment of a line of Semaphoric signal stations. When all these works shall have been completed they will be so formidable that, in order to execute any combined offensive operation on the Venetian and Dalmatian coasts it would require a double army and a double fleet, both amply provided with the most modern and most powerful means of attack.

HUNGARY.

We find the following in the *Pesth Gazette*:—

"Letters from Szolnok state that since the publication of the Imperial diploma of the 20th, many of the Hungarian nobles refuse to pay toll on passing the bridges, exemption from such payments having been one of the ancient privileges of the Hungarian nobility. The toll-gatherers, to identify themselves, compel the common people to pay double, and this has produced great discontent throughout the country."

A letter from Pesth of the 9th says:—

The Magyar Sajto, a Hungarian journal of Conservative principles, publishes letters which affirm that the German (Austrian) functionaries of the comitats, which during the last ten years have been designated under the name of Voivodins, declare that they will employ all means to prevent the re-annexation to Hungary, and that they are sending agents into the Servian villages to tell the peasants that, if they demand re-incorporation to Hungary, they will be subjected to statute-labour, and must pay land tax instead of the urbarial one, which is done in Gallicia under the Austrians, but which never existed in Hungary under the National Government. To cause this proceeding of the Austrian agents to be understood it may be well to give some explanations respecting the Servians. This people, at the end of the 17th and the beginning of the 18th centuries, sought refuge in Hungarian territory, and Leopold I. guaranteed them the possession of their nationality and the free exercise of their religion. They were granted 40 villages, and certain military privileges were accorded them, the principal being to pillage the Turks. But the Hungarian Diets in 1791 put an end to this state of things in all districts occupied by them, with the exception of a narrow strip of land on the frontier, and the Servians consequently became like any other citizens of the country, and no longer regarded as foreigners, though their religion and nationality were maintained. And yet the Austrian Government is now endeavouring by false representations to induce them to break off with Hungary! The people on the coast, and especially at Fiume, are demanding on their part to be re-annexed to Hungary, because they know that under her constitution they will enjoy self-government, and that their nationality as Italians will be respected. The people of Trieste, on the contrary, who are also Italians, want to be annexed to Italy."

CHINESE DUPLICITY.

(FROM THE GLOBE.)

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